NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

FOR SALE
AND TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE,
A PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING the Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PILFOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.
PRICE 2 RUPEES PER COPY.
Courier Office, 31st May, 1842.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to
THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER,
which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 31st May 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 31st May, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. Barque *Mary*, 321 Tons Register, H. TREHERNE, H. C. S. Commander, will have early despatch, and has good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Row, 31st May, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Ward Chipman*, of 685 Tons Register, Captain BILTON, will sail early for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Row, 31st May, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Robert Benn*, A. RITCHIE, Commander, will have quick despatch—carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to
GLINTON, MACLEAN AND CO.
Bombay, 31st May 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The A. I. Ship UNIVERSE, of 719 tons, J. RITCHIE, Commander. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. & ALEX. GRAHAM & CO.

FOR BORDEAUX AND MARSEILLES.—The Barque *L'Amable, Captain P. S. DEVEAULX, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to*
THOMAS JEFFERIES.
Forbes Street, 31st May 1842.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The Fine first class Teak built Ship *Barossa*, 729 Tons register (O. M.), Captain AUSTEN will sail on or about the 1st proximo, having all her Cargo engaged. For Passage, having spacious accommodations, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Row, 31st May 1842.

FOR MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY.—The fast sailing Barque *Bouthsook*, Captain DUTHMELLY, will have positive despatch on the 1st proximo. For Passage only, having splendid accommodations, apply to
THOMAS JEFFERIES.
Forbes' Street, 31st May 1842

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of *George Hobson Bainbridge* Esquire, late a Lieutenant, in the Second Regiment of European Light Infantry, deceased, may be granted to *Charles Hardy Bainbridge* Esquire, as the constituted Attorney of *Ann Adelaide Hippolyta Bainbridge*, the widow of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 26th day of May 1842.
PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Proctors.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of *George Scriven* late an Ensign in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment and the Letters of Administration with the will annexed of *David Jones*, late a Boiler Maker severally deceased, may be severally granted to *Spencer Compton* Esquire, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof—Dated the 21st May 1842.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEE

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1842. No. 8637

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Goods, Estate and Effects of *William Parsons Esquire*, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Medical Service deceased, may be granted to *Elizabeth Parsons*, the widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of May 1842.
PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.
Proctors.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE whole of the Shares in the above intended for distribution having been disposed of on the 28th instant. All applications made subsequent to filling up the list have been necessarily rejected and no further applications can now be received. Notice is also hereby given to all parties concerned that the required deposit should be forthwith paid to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. *Gisborne Menzies & Co.* and that any default in payment at the appointed time will incur a forfeiture of Shares.

LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Landing and Shipping Company will be held at the Exchange Rooms, on Thursday the 2d proximo, at 3 P. M. in compliance with the requisition of Twenty Shareholders.
C. B. SKINNER,
Chairman.
Bombay, 31st May 1842.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S Golden Ale warranted of last October's brew ..... Rs. 65 ℔ hhd
Saunders' Burton Pale Ale equal to either Bass or Allsopp ..... „ 55 „ „
Ainslie's Golden Ale ..... „ 55 „ „
J. W. O'Conner's Fine Golden Sherry in 3 dozen Packages ..... „ 18 ℔ doz.
Do. Port Wine ..... „ do.
CASH.
Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE at the Office of Messrs. BATES, OWEN AND Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines just imported per "*Josephine*," from Bourdeaux, which are confidently recommended, viz:

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality	Rs. 45	℔ doz.
Claret "Latour" from Dankia	„ 20	„
Do. "St. Estephe" ditto	„ 18	„
Do. "Medoc" ditto	„ 15	„
Brandy, pale straw colour, ditto	„ 16	„

Nesbit Row, May 31st 1842. FRITH AND Co.

ALSO at the Godowns of the undersigned;

Claret "Clossman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied wine	@ 20 @	per doz.
Old Port wine from "Day" and other houses	@ 18 @ 24	„
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from	@ 18 @ 26	„
Brown Stout, ex "Bombay"	@ Rs. 7	℔ doz.
Guiness' Stout just arrived	@ „ 8	„
Graham's Geneva	@ „ 15	„
Hock and Moselle of choice quality	@ 37	„

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to, as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior.
FRITH AND Co.
Nesbit Row, May 31st 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts	Rs 800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26 Rs. per doz.	
Fine old Mellow Port	24 „ „
2d Growth Claret	26 „ „

Bombay, May 31st 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts	Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry	at 22 Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine	22 „ „

FRITH AND Co.
Bombay, 31st May 1842.

ON SALE at Messrs. FRITH AND Co.'s Godowns, "*Allsopp's*" and "*Bass's*" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rups. 75 per Hhd.
Nesbit Row, 31st May 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	650
Hhds	„	350
Quarter Casks	„	170
Quart Bottles	„	18 to 24 ℔ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	620
Hhds	„	320
Quarter Cask	„	160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at Rs. 24 per Doz.		
Fine old Port in Quart	„	20 per do.
Sparkling Champagne	„	45 per do.
Brandy in Quart	„	12 per do.

MADEIRA WINE.

Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, received ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House of* Wardrop and Ewart, at Rupees 300 and 150.
WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.
Ramport Row, 31st May 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 1st June 1842. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, the following valuable assortment of goods viz. Pieces of Bleached and Grey Long Cloths, Madapollams and Jaconets; Pieces of Bishop's Lawn, Scotch Cambric, Chintz; Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, and Chandries, Coloured Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c. Plated Ware, consisting of a Tea Set, 2 Coffee Pots, Muffin Dish and Cover Sauce Tureens and Hanging and Pedestal Moon Lamps, 2 very Handsome Bronzed Hall Lanterns, Wall Shades, &c. 2 Lacquered 12 Light Chandeliers; a very Handsome Lacquered Table for Drawing Room; 2 Flutes in Cases, Blank Music Books, Music Papers, Music Cards, Turning Forks, Brass and Iron Wire.
The remainder of an Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of Rich Cut Decanters, Liqueur Bottles, Water Crafts, Celery Glasses, Cut Tumblers, Goblets and a quantity of Green and Black Paints in Kegs, a case of Sailor's Caps.
AT 1 P. M. Any Horses or Carriages offering.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By Order of the Assignees of Pomanjee Manockjee and Permanund Girdhur.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Public Sale on the Premises on the following days, viz:

On Thursday 16th June at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House with a small building attached, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee, situated in Bazar Street within the Fort and nearly opposite to the Agiary.

On Monday 20th June at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dwelling house, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee in Market Street within the Fort and situate behind the before mentioned House.

On Monday 27th June at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur situate in Hunuman Street without the Fort.

On Saturday July 2nd next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mentioned House, and also two pieces of vacant ground situate in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday the 11th June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense Stone Tank and sundry out-houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim and next to the old Mahim Police office. Also at the same time and place a piece or parcel of vacant ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

Terms. A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the lot is knocked down and the remainder within three weeks or the property will be resold, the first purchaser paying all expences, making good all losses and forfeiting any advantage arising from such resale.
Bombay, 31st May 1842.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT CEYLON FURNITURE,

POSTPONED TO THURSDAY NEXT, THE 2D PROXIMO.

ON Thursday next, the 2nd Proximo, Messrs. ALLEN AND CO., will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, No. 14, Meadow Street, at the hour of *One p. m.*, an elegant assortment of richly carved *Calamander Wood* Furniture, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. TURNOUR, late Colonial Secretary at Ceylon, consisting of 30 Drawing Room Chairs, 2 Easy Arm Chairs, 2 large Sofa Couches, 2 small Sofa Couches, 1 Dining Room Table, 2 Sofa Tables, 4 Tea Poys, 2 Foot Stools, and 1 Writing Desk.
N. B.—The Property is now on view.

*** The following Extract from *McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary*, giving a full description of this rare and beautiful Wood may prove interesting to intending purchasers:—

"CALAMANDER WOOD.—Is the name given to a beautiful species of wood brought from Ceylon. It is so hard that common edge-tools cannot work it, and it must be rasped and almost ground into shape. It is singularly remarkable for the variety and admixture of Colours. The most prevailing is a fine Chocolate, now deepening almost into absolute black, now fading into a medium between fawn and cream colours. It arrests the eye from the rich beauty of the intermingled tints, not from any undue showiness. It takes a very high polish; and is wrought into Chairs, and particularly into Tables. Sir Robert Brownrigg, late Governor of Ceylon, has the doors of the Dining-room of his seat in Monmouthshire made of "Calamander." It is scarce in Ceylon, and is not regularly imported; all that is in Great Britain has been imported by private Gentlemen, returning from Ceylon, for their own use. It is by far the most beautiful of all the fancy woods."

☞ Very little of this wood is now procurable at Ceylon—and it requires years to collect as much as will furnish a room.
No. 14, Meadow Street, 31st May 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 1st Proximo at 11 A. M. Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will sell without reserve on account of the underwriters. Few bales of Damaged Piece Goods consisting of Grey Domestic, Sheeting and Shirting Long Cloths Maddapolams, Cases of Turkey Red Cloths, Striped Doriahs, Book Muslins, Bales of Turkey Red and Orange coloured Twist,
At 1 P. M. Any Carriages or Horses offering,

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEWDASS MOHUNJEE and HURRYDASS MOHUNJEE having contracted and agreed to purchase of DOMINGOS BAZAND BASTIO BAZALL, that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House and premises situate lying and being without the Town Walls of Bombay in Vadachegaddy Street, therefore any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage or inheritable Right or are otherwise interested therein, he, she or they are hereby required to make the same known to Mr MORGAN, Solicitor for the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 28th May 1842.

LOST or mislaid a letter forwarded by *Mo lchund Premjee* from Calcutta on the 13th May 1842 by Dawk to the address of *Whithuldass Bhoychund & Co.* the same not having arrived, it contains Ten Tickets No 3490 to 3900 and 3851 to 3855 of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842, whoever will bring the same to the office of *Whithuldass Bhoychund & Co.* opposite to the General Post Office, he will be handsomely rewarded.—Bombay, 30th May 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 4th June 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.
PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	50	Whole Tickets	Cos. Rs.	5500
1 Ditto	20	....do	.....do	2200
1 Ditto	10	....do	.....do	1100
1 Ditto ...	5	....do	.....do	550
15 ditto of one each	15	....do	.....do	1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto..	15	....do	.....do	1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto..	15	....do	.....do	1750
100 Do. of 1-8th do.	20	....do	.....do	2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83	....do	.....do	9130
1597 Prizes.. Total	233	Whole Tickets.. Value		110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.
Early applications for chances to be made from the Moffusil or the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.
PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Proprietors.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tuncolee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street 1st March 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1842.

No. 400. The leave to Bengal on private affairs for six months from the 15th December last, granted to Lieutenant O. Boyd of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry under date the 9th December 1841, is extended to the 1st of November next from the 19th ultimo, to remain at Simla for the benefit of his health.
By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

27th May 1842.

1. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Sholapore, and of which Subedar and Bahador Esoph Khan of the 51st Regt. M. N. I. is President, is dissolved.

2. The General Officer Commg. the Southern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Sholapore, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom list of Evidences are to be sent, all parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

3. The Native General Court Martial assembled at Belgaum, and of which Subedar Shaik Mullick of the 20th. Regt M.N. I. is President, is dissolved.

4. The General Officer Commg. the Southern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Belgaum for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.
Captain G. J. Mant, Depy. Judge Advocate General to conduct the proceedings, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.
All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

5. Assistant Surgeon D Clark is attached to do duty with the 1st Battn. of Artillery at Ahmednuggur, until further orders.

6. An order by Major General F. Furquharson, Commg. in Lower Scinde, dated 12th instant, appointing Lance Sergeant Foster, of the 2nd Company 2nd Batt. Artillery to act as Barrack Sarjeant at Kurrachee, is confirmed.

7. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.
Artillery.—Lieutenant E. S. Blake, from 1st to 30th June, to proceed to Sattara on medical certificate.
6th Regt. N. I.—Captain W. Macan, from 26th May, to remain in Bombay preparatory to embarking for Scinde, when an opportunity offers.
Do.—Lieutenant J. Mc. C. Raneland, from 1st to 30th June, to proceed to Ahmednuggur on medical certificate.
10th Regt. N. I.—Ensign G.J. Moyle, } from 1st to 30th
11th Rt. N. I.—Lieut. C. N. Treasure, } June to proceed to Sattara, on medical certificate.
13th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant W. M. Leckie, from 29th May to 12th June, to proceed to Poona, on urgent private affairs.

28th May 1842.

1. The following orders are confirmed.
An order by Lieut. Col. Sandwith, dated Shikarpore 8th ultimo, directing Asst. Surgeon McKenzie to afford Medical aid to a Detachment of the 21st Regt. N. I. arrived from Dadur, and also to a Detail of the 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry arrived from Dadur.
An order by Major A. T. Reid, dated Sukkur 9th ultimo, directing Asst. Surgeon Jephson to receive Medical charge of the Left Wing 12th Regt. N. I. from Asst. Surgeon Ward.

2. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Gunner Joseph Maloney of the Pension Establishment to reside and draw his stipend in Europe instead of India.
The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Mary, the Widow of the late Serjeant Nash Coleman of the 2d Battalion Artillery to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund on the usual allowance from the 4th day of May 1842 agreeably to G. G. O. No. 305 dated 23d June 1842.
By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, May 28th, 1842.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

We have little to notice in the state of the market during the week, except that Cotton has been held less firmly by the dealers, but as Freights continue to fall, and the Port will soon be closed to the coasting craft, prices will continue at nearly present rates, and may even advance further.
OPIUM.—Has advanced to 700 Rupees per chest, and purchases are daily making, but the dealers look for a further rise.
The following is the official statement of the Import, Export and present stock of the Drug.

Balance of former years's Importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov, 1841 to the 24th May 1842	„	16,790
		13,790
Exported from the 27th October 1841 to the 24th May 1842	„	9,415
Remaining	Chests	6,375

THE MONEY MARKET.

There is nothing doing in Exchange.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—Freights are scarce and engagements have been made as low as £ 1. 13 at £ 1. 10 per Ton.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER.

BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell Rs as.
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	102	102-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	102	102-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10000	102	102-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15 200	102	102-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1829-30	102	102-8
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1832-33	88 8	89
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1835-36 Comp's Rs	84-8	85
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1841-42	104	104
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1841-42	98	98-4
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs..	98	98-8
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	97-8	98
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto ditto	99	99-4
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto.... ditto ℔ 100 Dollars..		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1½	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 3 days sight (Cy. Govt.)	2-1	2-2
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cy. Govt.)	2-1	2-
Price of Bullion and Specie.	Rs as.	Rs as.
Spanish Dollars whole ℔ 100	221	224-8
Ditto do. broken ℔ 100	220	220-8
German Crowns ℔ 100	214	214-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℔ £ Stg..	10-8	10-12
Severe Silver large Rupees, ℔ 100 Tolahs	103-4	103-8
Ditto do. small ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs	103	103-4
Bombay Bank Shares	124	125
Asia Bank Shares		3 at Par.
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London	280 a 300	℔ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	200 a 250	do
Ditto Port Louis	180 a 200	do
Ditto Calcutta	200 a 280	do
Bombay to Madras	180 a 200	do
Ditto Colombo	100 a 180	do
Ditto Whampoa	280	do
Ditto Penang	200	do
Bombay to Singapore	200	do
Ditto Busserah	300	do
Ditto Bushire	280	do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

May 25th. The East India Company's Pattimar Powns, Hoosun Khan, Syrang, from Malabar.
Do. 27th Barque Sophia, Haj e Woomer, Naiquedah, from Calcutta, 25th March, and Allepie 5th May 1842.
Passenger.—Robert Thompson.
Do. 28th Barque William Hyde, York Steward, master, from London, Gravesend 22d Jan. from Cowes 4th February, 1842.
Do. do. Brig Anonyma, John Vaux, master, from Macao 2nd and Anjer 24th April 1842.
INTELLIGENCE.—Plate Iron Steamer called at Anjer 17th; A fine Cape 1st February and proceeded to Singapore, H. M. Ship Harlequin, passed the 21st April, for China. Spoke the William Sharples for Bombay, in Lat. 4.00 S. Long. 68. E. on the 13th May.
Passenger.—Lieutenant Denny, R. N.
May 24th. Brig Indus, I. B. Walker, master, from London 24th November 1841.
Passenger.—Captain D. E. Mills.
Do. 29th. Brig Dowlut Pursad, from Aden 26th March 1842.
Passengers.—5 Natives.
Do. do. Steamer Sir James R. Carnac, G. H. Quinton, master, from Bancoe 28th May.
May 30th. Ship Tartar, D. R Luce, master, from China 11th March, touched at Singapore.
Passengers.—J. Matheson Esq. Captain Owens.

Departures.

May 26th. Ship Earl of Balcarras, R. B. Baker, master, to China.
Do 27th. Steamer Sir James R. Carnac, G. H. Quinton, master, to Bancoe.
May 29th Ship Kusrovie, J. Middleton, master, to Singapore and China.
Passengers.—6 Natives.
Do. do. Barque Lord Eldon, Thos Worsell, master, to China.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Samuel Boddington	Gisborne Menzies & co.	London	30th May
Mary	Frith & co.	London	despatch
Reliance	Foster & co.	Liverpool	25th May
Wardenhigman	Frith & co.	Liverpool	despatch
Mary Campbell	Bates Owen & co.	Liverpool	
Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	
Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Stewart & co.	Liverpool	
Wave	B. & A. Hormasjee	Liverpool	
Constantia	Grey & co.	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co.	Liverpool	
Robert Benn	Glinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Newyork Packet	Ritchie Stewart & co.	Liverpool	
Clyde	Frith & co.	Liverpool	
Universe	W. & A. Graham & co.	Liverpool	
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormasjee	China	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co.	China	
Helen	N. Ensjee & co.	China	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co.	China	
Indus	Eglinton Maclean & co	China	
Maia	Dirom Carter & co.	China	
Pandora	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
Da Ci Clark	Ritchie Stewart & co.	China	
Lady Clarke	Skinner & co.	China	
Prince of Wales	Motiram Mgaram	China	
William	Framjee Cowasjee	Singapore	
Island Queen	Porker & co	Macao	
Barrosa	Frith & co	Calcutta	1st June
Hope	Ritchie Stewart & co.	Calcutta	
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	Madras	
Caledonia	Viecajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motiesond		
Edmonstone	Muddunjee Nanjee & co		
Elizabeth	W. Nicol & co.		
Parsee Merchant	Foster & co.		
Brenda (America)	Jehangheir N. Wadia		
Voluna	Ritchie Stewart & co.		
William Metcalfe	Thos Jefferies		
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	W Nicol & co.		
Eliza Goddard			
Marchioness of Bute	Dirom Carter & co.		
Syria	Remington & co.		
Harriett Scott	W Elsam & co.		
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co.		
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Stewart & co.		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Cove	Forbes & co.		
Ritchie	Grey & co.		
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co.		
Helena	Remington & co.		
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co.		
Cremona	Dirom Carter & co.		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.		
Magnificent			
Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co.		
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co.		
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co.		
Barbara	Grey & co.		
Grecian	W & A. Graham & co		
Albatross			
Henry Duncan	Ritchie Stewart & co.		
Lord Goderich			
M. of Hastings (Port.)	Sir R. de Faria		
Eliza			
Trinidad			
Lady	W. & T Edmond & co		
Kate	Campbell Miller & co.		
John Campbell			
Caprotia			
Adele	Skinner & co		
Amable (French)			
Monarch	W. Nicol & co.		
Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co		
William Hyde			
Sophia			
Anonyma			
H. M. S. Alligator.			
H. C Steamers	Atalanta. Hugh Lindsay. Zenobia. Cleopatra. Semiramis. Indus		

H. C.	Brig	Taptee
"	"	Tender Cardiva
"	"	Euphrates
"	Sloop	Diphrustone
"	"	Coote
"	"	Schooner. Maldive
"	Royal Tiger	
"	Cutter	Nurbuddah
"	E. Ship	Hastings

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

May 17th - English Barque Persian, T. Elington, from London 9th and Downs 17th January; English Ship Old England, J. Hudson, from Liverpool 9th January; English Brig George McLeod, W. Murdoch, from the Mauritius 16th April.

☞ Patriot King and Princess Victoria arrived off Calcutta on the 17th, and Persian and Old England on the 18th instant.

May 18th—English Barque Futtel carreem, Nacoda, from Bombay 21st April, and Allerse 3d May.

May 19th—English Barque Cantor, W. Huxtable, from Liverpool 30th January; English Brig Pelorus, J. P. Triggs, from Singapore 12th April; Native Brig Brilliant, R. W. Meppen from Aracan 19th April.

☞ Pattle Carreem arrived off Calcutta on the 19th and Canton and Pelorus on the 20th instant.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS

Per Old England, from Liverpool—James Potter, asq, merchant and P. Rowlinson, esq.

Per Persian—Mr. F. R. Nelson, merchant from Scotland, mr. K. M. Martin, cadet, from Cheltenham, mr. Ellis, boot merchant from London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Per Old England on the 6th Feb, in long 20 36 W. lat 7 24 N. spoke the barque Lancashire Witch, bound from Liverpool, bound to Monte Video out 30 days. On the 15th ditto, in long 19 W. lat 1. 20 S. spoke the barque Josephine off Liverpool from Singapore, bound to London. On the 27th ditto, in long 25 5 W; lat 18 5, the French barque Gabriel, from Lima, bound to Bordeaux, out 70 days.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 17, Barque Strathfieldsay, J. G. Warren, from Mauritius 27th April, Pondicherry 16th May.

Passengers.—Mrs. Vanni, 1 Indian woman and child.

Do. 18, Schooner Lady Lutchmy Antoney, from Paumben 16th May 1842.

Passengers.—Captain and Mrs. Jenkins and Miss Hutchinson.

Do. 18, Barque Apollon, J. Felece, from Pondicherry 17th May.

Passengers.—C. Debruck, Esq. Mr. and Miss Nainan, and 1 servant.

May 18, Barque Cadet, R. Carling, from China 12th Singapore 30th March and Penang 18th April.

Passengers—Three natives.

Intelligence.—Spoke the Thames, Robarts and Sonesia, and several other Transports off Parcellar Hill in the Straits of Malacca on the 4th April.

DEPARTURES.—May 18, French Barque Flavie, J. Bayme, to Bordeaux.

Do. 19, Barque Ino, D. Whelan, to Covelong.

Do. 20, Barque Margaret Thomson, J. B. Thurtill, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mr. A. C. Marks, Mr. Ewing and Mr. French.—Steerage. Mr. and Mrs. Garvey, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and 4 children. Joseph Mildner.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

May 26th. Lieutenant G. E. Taylor, 18th Regt. M. N. I. from Madras.

Do. 28th. Bt. Captain D. E. Mills, 19th Regt. N. I. from Europe.

Do. do. Major General D. Barr, Staff, from Mahableshwur.

Departures.

Do. do. Lieutenant W. Leckie, 13th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

Do. do. Lieutenant G. E Taylor, 18th Regt. M. N. I. to Ahmednugger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

Died at Colaba, May 25th 1812, Arnold Burrows, the infant Son of Mr. A. B. Collett.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 30th April, the lady of C. H. Salter, esq of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, the wife of mr. J. S. De-Cruze, sub overseer of the roads of the lower northern division, of a daughter.

At Azimgunr, on the morning of the 8th May, the lady of J. A Craigie, esq, civil service, of a son.

At Shalapore, Arrah, on the 10th April, the lady of William Cooke, esq, of Gorucknpore, of a daughter.

At Saugore, on the 17th of April, the lady J. R. McMullin, esq. 50th regt N. I., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 7th May, the wife of mr. George Price, of twins, a boy and girl.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th April, the lady of lieut. Lawrence 73d regiment N. I. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 19th May, at the Scotch Kirk, by the revd. dr. charles, mr. M. J. McMullen, to miss L. T. Jones, one of the wards of La Martiniere.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 16th May, mr. J. Gomes to miss M. Clark.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 13th May, of a bilious attack, mr. James Ebenezer Mendies, late assistant to messrs. Smith, Huffnagle and Balfour, aged 23 years, 5 months and 1 day.

At Jellalabad, on the 24th April, cornet Alfred Fisher, of H. M. 3d light dragoons aged 27 years.

At Barrackpore, on the morning of the 14th May, miss Eliza Sarah Hogan, aged 18 years and 6 months.

At Calcutta, on the 15th May, lieut. Wm. Purvis, R. N. late 1st lieut. of the H. C. war steamer Proserpine, aged 55 years, 6 months and 10 days. Deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

At Calcutta, on the 18th May, dr. John Robison, aged 48 years and 6 months.

At Jellalabad, on the 24th April, cornet Alfred Fisher, of H. M. 3d light dragoons, aged 27th years.

At Cowrepore Factory, opposite Chinsurah, on the 4th May, William Porteous, esq, aged 30 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Dharwar, on the morning of the 27th April 1842, the lady of T. C. Loudman, Esq, First Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Rome, on the 15th March 1842, Major General Frederick Bowes, 41st Regt. N. I.

In Camp, near Sindee River Degalow, on the 7th May 1842 Lieut. J. C. Preose, 32d Regt. N. I.

In Camp near Sindee River Degalow, on the 7th May 1842 Ensign W. F. Chamberlain, 32d Regt. N. I.

BOMBAY CABOOL FUND.

	Rs.
Subscriptions previously advertised	27,965½
Additional Subscribers.	
Lieut. W. Lock	60
Lieut W. J. Jacob, Engineers	100
T. Lancaster Esq.	50
Capt. C. J. Westley	100
W. H. Bradley, Esq. Assistant Surgeon	50
Major Genl. Farquharson	200
Lieut. W. N. Clair	20
Sir R. K. Arbuthnot Bart.	200
E. C. Jones, Esq.	100
H. A. Harrison	100
Capt. C. Hunter	50
Lieut. J.S. Kemball, 26th N. I.	25
G. Coles, Esq. C. S.	50
Lieut. Col. Sutherland	100
Warrant and Non Commissioned Officers of the Commissariat and Ordnance Department and Station Staff, Ahmednuggur.	46
Ahmedabad subscription as per list.	2,510
	Rs. 31,726

CABOOL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

City of Ahmedabad, 2d May 1842.

W. C. Andrews	100
Lieut. Colonel Schuler	100
Captain Lucas, Artillery	25
John —	25
W. Cockburn	5
Thos. Hasly	5
P. A. Dunn	1
Harry T. Chatterton	50
Captain Davies	25
C. G. Prendergast.	50
Geo. Fulljames	50
Capt. Berthon	50
Saml. Sproule	30
W. T. Rawlinson	50
W. P. Purnell	50
J. J. Cunningham	50
G. Grant	50
E. J. Fawcett	100
P. C. Watkins	25
Sett Wakut-hund Khooshalchund	300
Sett Huttreesing Kesroosing	251
Kevendas Nagji	251
Kurrunchund Premchund	151
Jumnadass Premchund	51
Jugjeevundass Khooshaldass	51
Kooberdass Jadowjee	51
Jugjeevundass Kandass	25
Kajee Mahomed Saleh	51
Bappoojee Muhasookraee	51
Shastree Runchor Jetta	21
Poonjasa Petamberdass	35
Muncharam Goguldass	25
Goolam Ruza	25
Mahomed Saduck	10
Ruttonjee Kandass	7
Hurry Dhugtee	10
Myrall Bhowoo	10
Manuckchund Motechund	7
Gungadass Chubeeldass	7
Purbhoodass Gunness	7
Heerachund Premchund	7
Heerachund Juvare	7
Tulsing Juvare	5
Umrutlall Bhogvelell	25
Molvee Syud Sheik Jobib	10
Mecratram Gunpotram	7
Moteebhaee Govindram	51
Thakersee Poonjasha	15
Purmanund Purshotum	15
Rughoonath Ramchunder	12
Hurjeevundass Jugjeevundass	12
Balcrustna Wisswanathjee Pr	15
Foujdar of Ahmedabad	7
Pandoorung Ramchunder Pr.	7
Lulloobhaee Muncharum	5
Dawanjee	3
Jamnadass Samuldass	4
Crusnath Wesswanathjee Pr	2
Balcrustna Luxamonjee Pr.	2
Ragoba Sudaseyjee Pr.	2
Jeusetjee Dorabjee Pr.	1
Custoor Vurjal	1
Guggo Bechur	1
Dinshaw Hormusjee	1
Govindram Vitnooram	2
Vurujlal Dwarkadass	2
Furreychund Heerachund	1
Jeythalal	1
Soorujram	1
Narraidshunker	2
Nurrotumdass	3
Gopalrow	1
Balvuntrow	1
Appajee	1
Succaram Bappoo	3
Runchor Nanabhaee	2
Dayabhaee Sudasookrai	1
Mr. Arnold Hykoop	5
Row Shaibh	4
Umbasunker Bujroy	25
	Rs. 2,510

Ahmednuggur, 18th May 1842

SIR,—I have been requested by the Warrant and Non Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments and Station Staff at Ahmednuggur to send you a list of their Subscriptions to the Bombay Cabool Fund.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant.

To H. L. ANDERSON, Secy. Bombay Cabool Fund. D. MONK, Condr. of Ordnance.

Condr.	J. Archer	Rs. 20
..	S. Yates	6
..	D. Monk	6
Line Serjeant	J. Bartley	5
Store and Park Corpl.	A. Knox	2
..	Serjt. J. Scoggie	1
..	R. Fell	1
Barrack Serjeant	W. Hartley	1
Store and Park Serjeant	M. Rourke	1
..	W. Foxley	1
Laboratory Man	W. Risk	1
..	J. Holland	1
		Rs. 46

This Amount will be remitted to Bombay on 1st June 1842.

List of Subscribers to the Collection raised at Jaulnah and Mominabad in the Territory of H. H. Nizam, by the Reverend J. McEvoy, Chaplain. The amount of the Subscription was advertised in the Times of May 21st.

Collection made in Saint George's Church	5	..
Morning Service	44	11 2
Evening Service	9	..
Lieut. Moncton	41	..
Revd. J. McEvoy	50	..
James Coleman, Esquire, M. D	100	..
Major W. A. E. Elliott	20	..
Capt. Hurlock	20	..
Capt. Campbell	10	..
Capt. Mackenzie	30	..
F. Russell, Esquire, 2nd Lt Cav.	25	..
Bt. Capt. A. Taylor	25	..
Lieut. R. North	50	..
Brigadier James Blair	600	..
Capt. Commandant Davidson	100	..
Capt. Wahab	100	..
Capt. Sullivan	90	..
D. Troop Brigade through Capt. Fishe	10	..
Lieut. Luthall	27	..
Troop Quarter Master Downer	10	..
Mr. Conductor Owers	10	..
Assistant Apothecary Rowe	5	..
Two Widows	2	..
Non Comd. Rank and file of D. Troop	117	..
Horse Brigade		
	Bombay Rupees.	1,280

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Amount previously advertised	Rs. 17,538
Lieut. W. Loch	60
Lieut. W. J. Jacob	100
G. Kingstone, Esq.	15
W. S. Boyd, Esq., C. S. Resident at Baroda	300
J. Warden, Esq. C. S.	109
T. Lancaster, Esq.	50
J. P. Larkins, Esq.	50
Capt. C. S. Westly	100
Major W. Jones	50
W. H. Bradly, Esq., Assist. Surgeon	50
W. Erskine, Esq., M. D. Sattara	100
Major General Farquharson	200
W. H. Carris, Esq.	200
Lieut. W. N. Clair	20
H. A. Harrison, Esq. C. S.	100
Lt. D. Davidson	50
P. Scott, Esq., C. S.	25
P. A. Compton, Esq., C. S.	50
D. A. Gibson, Esq. Assist. Surgeon	100
E. C. Jones, Esq. C. S.	100
Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart.	200
Capt. C. Hunter, P. M.	50
Lieut. J. S. Kemball, 26th N. I.	25
G. Coles, Esq.	50
Hon. J. H. Crawford	500
Col. Evans	300
Lieut. Col. Sutherland	100
Capt. M. Willoughby	100
Total.	20,713

Gentlemen are requested to pay their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

HENRY L. ANDERSON, Civil Service, Secy. to the Committee.

27th May.

North Western Intelligence.

AGRA UKHBAR,—MAY 21.

Withdrawal of the Troops from Affghanistan.—This measure has, we believe, we have good authority for stating, been resolved on and orders to that effect have been sent to Generals Pollock and Nott. The retrograde movement will commence as soon as the Forts of Jullalabad, Guznee, Candahar, &c., &c., have been destroyed, their destruction being intended to mark the final victory of our arms. What measures are to be taken for the release of the Prisoners we have not heard, but it is probable that if this has not already been effected, it will be done through Dost Mohammad, who will probably be allowed to return to Cabool. So peremptory it is said, are the orders for the return of the Jullalabad Troops, that if the condition of the cattle will admit of it, they will be in the Provinces in three months. In coming to this resolution the Government have foregone a revenge, which the Cabool massacre would have rendered sweet as well as expedient, but even with this qualification, the measure is a sound one and will be regarded favourably, as well by the army as all classes. For the former a campaign in such a country can have little attraction, nor can their sense of duty reconcile them fully to a war, which they cannot but know is a ruinous drain upon the resources of India, without conferring on it one corresponding advantage.

Colonel Bolton's Brigade had arrived at Jullalabad, where the troops were resting on their arms, bearing, as they might, the heat and the privations they were exposed to. They were anxious for a move towards Gundamuck, where the climate changes from sultry to temperate, but there were reasons for not going to a place so easily beset. A dysenteric affection, inseparable from the high temperature, and arising partly from the water used by them, had broken out among the men, Europeans and natives, but it was not dangerous. Nothing was known of the fate of the Lagman prisoners, &c., but an occasional communication was kept up between them and the Camp.

DELHI GAZETTE, MAY 18.

Scanty indeed is our news from the North West, and in deed from any part whatever, the latest intelligence from Jellalabad is to the 5th instant, and, such as it is, we give it below. We can hardly hope for any thing very interesting or exciting until some thing transpires as to the negotiations for the release of the prisoners or the force begins to move foward. A report has sprung up from Head Quarters that Lord Ellenborough's instructions to the Army contain directions for the evacuation of Affghanistan immediately General Nott can be relieved, which means, we suppose, when the General can be placed in a position to retreat without the fear of a reverse; there are so many points of consideration involved in the question of evacuation, that although it is no doubt to be desired as speedily as possible, it is not, we fear, likely to be brought about in the off hand manner, gup would lead us to believe, but as it is supposed that the Nepalese will assume a high tone on the Chinese invasion alluded to in our late numbers, now that they think we are entangled and coupled with the really unprovided state of this country as regards efficient troops and the aversion of the home authorities to an encrease of the Army, it may be deemed requisite to withdraw the troops from a country so uncongenial to them and to which their aversion daily encreases, to enable us to carry our arms to another quarter.

Our regular Correspondent has favoured us with the following:—

Camp, Jallalabad, 5th May, 1842.

"The Brigade which left this some time ago under Brigadier Monteath, returned to camp this morning, bringing with it Colonel Bolton's Detachment. Some troops were left at Lalpoora to assist Torabaz Khan, as his refractory brother, Saadut Khan and followers, were not quite peaceably inclined. Captain Ferris's Jezailchee Regiment lost one man in dispersing some Knyberees from a hill. Both men and horses look a little the worse for their march, and well they may after being so much exposed to a burning sun the greater part of every day. It is generally believed we move forward to Gundamuck on the 9th, but it is not quite certain, as I hear, that General Pollock is expecting instructions from the Governor General. Some of the messes are sadly disappointed, for owing to the want of carriage no part of the supplies left at Peshawur could be brought forward, so the officers must continue to drink from the pure chrystal stream. Robberies are frequent in camp, horses belonging to officers, clothing belonging to officers and soldiers, four bullocks with two camel loads of sundries were stolen from the lines of the Irregular Cavalry only two nights ago; neglect and remissness on the part of the sentries, are the sole cause for all the losses; they have not yet found out that we are in a enemy's country. Report says, that three thousand picked men have been sent down from Cabul, to man the heights in the passes from Jugdulluck to the other side of Khoord Kabul. We fear this is too good to be true, for, it is generally understood, that the Chiefs are daily coming in, and that in a short time all will say "we are your *dosts*;" but which speaking truly, means we are apparent friends, because we cannot, we dare not be otherwise, but the moment we have the opportunity, we will instantly set to work, and massacre every soul we meet with. I only hope our Politicals have firmness enough to meet the wiliness of these lying-and-never-to-be-trusted scoundrels. I believe that Captain Mackenzie did not effect in his late visit to General Pollock, the object contemplated by Ukhbar Khan when he sent him; nor was it probable he would, sure we should have been wasting time with an outcast and brutal murderer, and lower ourselves in the eys of all civilized nations of the earth. To save the dawk, this short letter was written during the raging of a most terrific and violent Tuphan."

The following is from another correspondent.

Camp, Jellalabad, 2nd May, 1842.

"The remains of the late Major-General Elphinstone arrived in a dreadful state of decomposition and closed up in a coffin, two days ago, (in the morning of the 30th) in charge of some Affghans, from Ukhbar Khan's Camp. They were escorted from the Ghat, at which they landed to the guard of H. M.'s 9th Foot, by two Squadrons of the 1st Light Cavalry. The following are the orders issued by General Pollock." What General Sale's subsidiary orders were, I do not know. The procession was a most imposing, though melancholy one, and when the funeral service had been read, and "those engines whose rude throats the immortal Jove's dread clamour counterfeit" boomed forth their awful peals, a throb went through every heart, and a thousand recollections and ideas in a moment involuntarily arose in many a breast as to the unfortunate fate of this gallant and distinguished General, the Companion and A. D. C. of George IV, and whose services in his own country, and whose late policy in this will be handed down to posterity as a remarkable instance, that we are (as Shakespeare beautifully expresses it) "such stuff as dreams are made of, and our little life is rounded with a sleep." Capt. Mackenzie, I believe, has stated that there was no blame whatever attached to the General in having signed a treaty for the evacuation of Cabul or in any part of his conduct pursued throughout the subsequent retreat which must be pleasing to his friends in the face of so much scandal which there is about him at present, but which no less may be and doubtless is it tally untrue, and partially without any foundation. Capt. M. returned to Lughman two or three days ago, accompanied by numerous little presents, for ladies there such as stockings, pieces of cloth, thread and needles, and every kind of thing in our power to send. Such has been the gallantry of our noble brethren in arms, that in addition to the above they have not only tendered to the ladies, their rents, on arrival here, but any thing they may wish to command. When the prisoners will be here, God knows, for General Pollock is a remarkably mysterious old man, and never hints to us, nor I unde stand to his Staff even, that he has heard a word from any soul living. The day before yesterday 40 camels or some such number were taken off by the Affghan thieves or enemy. The villagers, from our not being allowed to plunder in their villages, are daily becoming more confident in our good policy, namely not to maltreat the natives, (though cut-throats they be) and to pay for every thing just four times its real value!! They will become so habituated to us by and by, that I have no doubt, some fine morning we shall find ourselves comfortably surrounded by these very plausible villains, and obliged to sign a treaty to get back to Jumrood. The weather is awfully hot, thermometer daily rising, and we all want to get on to Gundamuck which is much cooler than this sandy desert. The number of sick among the troops I fear will have become alarming, dysentery will do more for us than the sword, if we but remain here much longer. H. M.'s 31st and 6th N. I. will be in here on the 5th, I understand that in the late procession for the interment of the late Gen. E. a distinguished Officer of the Dragoons, fainted, and that *several horses* of our *Cavalry* very nearly followed the same example!!! from the dreadful effluvia which was emitted from the chinks of the coffin made of very rude wood, about ten feet long, and three feet wide, the pall bearers had a most unpleasant occupation I should imagine. *We* are in the fort, and the heat is great, owing to the immense number of mud buildings we have here, which completely cheak up the tree ingress and egress of air, but which, let me tell you, I prefer living outside the walls for more reasons than one. The fort has been put into thorough repairs well, duz, and it most decidedly may be now quite considered fit, (as General Sale has proved it) and calculated to spit in the face of any Affghan enemy, and "laugh a siege to scorn." Ukhbar Khan is recovering from his wound, he praises General Sale in his late defeat very much, but says he does not fear our Cavalry at all, but only the Infantry which I am extremely sorry to hear, as good Judges say the mounted service is the only one about here that can really shew our entire contempt for his ragamuffin and disorganized army. The dawks from Peshawur come regularly, though it is not a strange occurrence to receive letters and papers of a subsequent date to those written many days before; for instance an *Agra Ukhbar* dated 20th March, I received on the 26th April in camp—whose fault is this?

Another correspondent signing himself "Smart" writes on the 5th:—

The 3d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, H. M. 31st Regiment, three guns of the 2d Company 2d Battalion foot Artillery, some Irregular Cavalry, together with Colonel Monteath's brigade arrived this morning. Her Majesty's 31st is a fine-looking Regt. about nine hundred strong; the men all in good health, and their cattle in as good condition as could be expected. The 6th Native Infantry and Capt. Backhouse's Mountain Train were left behind on some special duty, and to bring up Ordnance stores, treasure, &c. They are expected in about the 8th. The force will, it is said, leave Jellalabad on the 10th for Ispahan, a place some few miles North of Gundamuck. Two severe earthquakes were felt on the night of the 25th ultimo, at 10 and 11 P. M., and another shock at midnight of the 2nd instant. The weather very hot and boisterous during the day, but sultry towards evening, with occasional slight showers.

DELHI.—The weather has again become very unfavorable and unseasonable, with, at times, an easterly wind. Disease is increasing rapidly and the deaths becoming very numerous. One of its victims, Mirza Bolakee, a son of the King of Delhi, died during the night of the 16th, and was interred yesterday morning in the Lall Bungla burying ground amid the booming from the Palace of minute guns corresponding with the age of the deceased Prince. An eye witness has obligingly favoured us with the following description of the ceremony.

"The funeral of Mirza Bolakee the King's favourite son, a lad of 13 years of age which took place at 6 o'clock this morning was really a most affecting sight. The corpse was carried on a litter covered with a rich gilt brocade and shaded by a handsome awning, the silver poles of which were carried by four men on foot. It was preceded by the King's troops who were better dressed than usual, and by the state banners and muffled kettle drums. The chief mourners were Mirza Shah Rokh, and Mirza Fukeer-ood-deen in palankeens. Then came other younger branches of the Royal Family on elephants and horses. There were richly caparisoned led horses in front and rear. The wail of the mourners appeared in some cases real and added much to the solemnity. The crowd became so dense on the way to the Jumma Musjid that at times it appeared one solid mass. On reaching the Musjid the corpse was carried inside accompanied by the different members of the royal family and the residents of the Palace only. The litter was put down in the centre of the square in front of the Musjid and the funeral service was read. It was short and solemn and a deep silence prevailed, except at three short intervals, when all simultaneously raised their hands towards Heaven and exclaimed God is just! God is just! God is just! The service closing with the third exclamation as a response. All was then still for about half a minute when parties stepped forward and ornamented the litter with garlands of flowers as if to rob death of its sting, after which the corpse was carried out through the South gate and the funeral procession defiled through the narrow streets amidst the lamentations of a dense crowd. I observed *in several instances* that lads, of about the same age as the deceased, gazed from verandahs in silence at the procession until the glittering Canopy crowned with garlands came opposite to them, and then the cloth at hand, was, as it unconsciously, raised to the eyes to dry the falling tear. The poor youth was carried off very suddenly by virulent small pox and his old Father is quite disconsolate as well he may be, for he seldom, if ever, appeared in court without this lad at his feet, looking up with his large dark eyes at every word the old King said."

The following sums reached Delhee yesterday morning from Allyghur escorted by a party of the 48th N. I. commanded by Lieut. Burmester with Lieut. Wake.

Calcutta	2,00,000	Cawnpoor	80,000
Ghazeepoor	2,00,000	Agra	2,62,076.
Benares	7,00,000	Allyghur	2,80,000.
Mirzapoor	3,00,000		
		Total Rs.	20,22,076.

Of this the following distribution will be made:

To be sent to Subahoo	Rs. 2,00,000.
Do. Do. Loodheeana	7,00,000.
Do. Do. Ferozepoor	10,00,000.

In consequence of the numerous duties entailed on the garrison of Dehlee and of its weakness an Escort has been ordered from Meerut to take charge of this amount as far as Kurnaul, and will arrive to-morrow morning under Capt. Lloyd 72d N. I. The Allyghur Treasure party takes back 59,000 short weight Rupees, to be sent on from that station whenever an opportunity may offer.

FEROZEPOOR.—"We hear that Captains Ross and Drummond, Lieut. Shute and Dr. McCurdy, who left this on the 28th ultimo, in progress to join their Corps at Sukkur, reached Behawulpoor on the 8th May, all well."

MHOW.—The Bengal foot artillery left this for Neemuch on the 9th, our long expected Bombay troop having arrived. A letter from Mehidpoor mentions that Captain Wheler is still out in the district and likely to remain there, well employed, until the setting in of the rains!

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1842.

Extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 18th and *Agra Ukhbar* of the 21st ultimo will be found under the usual head. The latter journal intimates that the ultimate evacuation of Afghanistan by the British Troops has been determined on. This report does not appear to us to be founded on any thing more than mere conjecture, and will we fancy be hereafter proved to be totally incorrect.

Calcutta papers of the 20th instant have arrived. A notification has been issued by the Supreme Government stating that all the official documents relative to the Cabool insurrection are to be placed in the hands of Mr. Cameron, the Law Commissioner, who will conduct the investigation and report it's result. Consequent on the impoverished state of the finances Lord Ellenborough has issued orders suspending the excavation of the Ganges and Dooab canal.

The *Madras Spectator* of the 21st asserts on the authority of private letters, that the Marquis of Tweeddale will succeed Lord Elphinstone as Governor of the Southern Presidency.

BOMBAY TIMES.

FESTIVITIES AT PAREL.—On Wednesday evening the Honorable Mr. ANDERSON gave an evening party at Parell, on the occasion of presenting to Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, his Patent of Knighthood; and considering the season of the year, when so many people are absent at the Hills, it was brilliantly attended. Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY arrived at about ½ past 10 o'clock, when he was led up from the entrance Hall to the Reception Room, attended by H. L. ANDERSON, Esq. the Private Secretary on one hand, and Major WILLOUGHBY, the Military Secretary on the other, preceded by a large body of Chopdars and State Peons. On arriving at the top of the grand room, he was met by the Honorable the Governor, who was supported by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the heads of Departments. The Patent of Knighthood lay on a Damask Cushion in front of the Governor, who, after heartily and most cordially greeting Sir JAMSETJEE, proceeded to address him in the following terms:—

"SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—Her most gracious Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased to confer upon you the dignity of Knight of the United Kingdom, the Patent has been transmitted to me to present to you; and both Lord Fitzgerald—the Pre-ident of the Board of Control, and the Honorable the Court of Directors, in transmitting this instrument to me for this purpose, having received this disting uished honor.

"The dignity of Knighthood has ever, amongst the Natives of Europe, been considered as most honorable. To attain this distinction, has continually been the ambition of the highest minds and noblest spirits, either by deeds of the most eminent talent.

"You, by your deeds for the good of mankind—by your acts of Princely munificence to alleviate the pains of suffering humanity, have attained this honor, and have become enrolled amongst the illustrious of the land.

"This honor, of which you may be so justly proud, can not fail at the same time of being highly satisfactory to your fellow-countrymen, who, in this distinguished mark of Her Majesty's gracious favor to you, must see how equal is the consideration Her Majesty extends to all classes of Her subjects, and that where deeds worthy of honor are done, upon all with honor be conferred, however different the race, or distant the country of Her Realm.

"To me who have so long known you, and have so long and fully appreciated your truly estimable character, it is most pleasing that it should have fallen to my hands to present you with this Patent of Knighthood. I present it,—congratulating you most sincerely upon the distinction and honor which your worth has achieved."

At the conclusion of this address, the Band played the national Anthem, and Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY replied as follows:—

"SIR,—I am unable to express my feelings on receiving so gratifying a proof of Her most gracious Majesty's favor as being raised to the high distinction of the Knighthood of the United Kingdom; an honor most unlooked for, yet doubly acceptable from the gracious manner in which it has been announced and conferred upon me. I cannot, Sir, nor will I attempt, to look back upon the causes which have drawn on me Her Majesty's approbation and its consequent honors, but I can honestly declare I looked not for such rewards, but felt satisfied in being able, out of the abundance which a gracious Providence had bestowed upon me, to spare something towards mitigating the sufferings of my less fortunate fellow creatures; still I feel a high, I hope a justifiable, pride in the distinction of being enrolled in the Knighthood of England, marked as that order has ever been by the brightest traits of loyalty and honor. But these honours are gratifying to me, not only in a personal view as being the first Native of India on whom they have been conferred, but as they bear also upon my own people and my fellow-countrymen in general, as a pledge that we are not uncared for, and that on the throne of England our loyalty and devotion are appreciated. This conviction must lead to good, for it cannot fail to act as a spur to future exertions that we know, distant as we are, not hidden from the ever watchful and maternal eye of our beloved Sovereign.

"But I feel should be wanting in gratitude were I not to tender my warmest acknowledgments to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the rulers of this mighty Empire, for the kind and cordial interest they have taken in my behalf, and for their recommendation to Her Majesty's Ministers, to which I am mainly indebted for the notice of our most gracious Sovereign,—the source of all honour. And together with my acknowledgments I would assure that Hon'ble Board, that their Native subjects fully appreciated the anxious endeavours they have made to ameliorate their condition, and lead them, step by step, to the full enjoyments of the blessings of the British constitution, and the honours of their English brethren.

"If there is any thing which could enhance the value of Her Most Gracious Majesty's approbation, I feel it to be, Sir, that the honours my Sovereign has been pleased to bestow upon me have been presented through one I have so long known, esteemed, and honoured as yourself; and I must beg you, Sir, to accept my most hearty acknowledgments and thanks for the marked and distinguished manner in which you have been pleased to express your sentiments and congratulations in conferring those honours upon me."

The most hearty plaudits followed Sir JAMSETJEE's address, and his numerous friends present pressed forward to congratulate the new Knight, who received the courtesies offered him in his usual kindly and hearty manner, and but one feeling appeared to prevail in the whole room, namely, of hearty good will to the man who stood before them, the honored of his Sovereign. At Supper, the Honorable the Governor proposed the health of the first Knight of India—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY—with three times three, which was drank with the greatest enthusiasm. The party did not separate till a late hour of the evening, or rather early next morning. *May* 28.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE DOAB AND GANGES CANAL.—Our readers will, we are sure, hear with regret the announcement we now make, that the long contemplated scheme for the excavation of the Ganges and Doab canal has been, under the orders of Lord Ellenborough, suspended, on account of financial and other considerations. To every well wisher of India this circumstance cannot fail to be a source of lively sorrow, as the most beneficial results were expected to accrue from the prosecution of this gigantic undertaking, which would ward off from our borders the direful ravages of famine, and by the facilities which it would afford for land irrigation and commercial intercourse, greatly conduce to the welfare of the country.

Our feeling of regret at this (we trust temporary,) suspension, is heightened by the fact, that we were not long since informed that captain Cautley had been actually instructed to commence on the collection of bricks, and the excavation and completion of certain channels and of the masonry heads of the branches. While we acknowledge the imperative necessity which at present exists for a strict economy in the public expenditure, we cannot but look upon the circumstance now noticed as an illustration of the penalty which the natives of the country will yet have to pay for the misguided views which plunged our rulers into the whirling vortex of Affghan politics—views supported only by "expediency, the tyrant's plea," and which will have the effect of still further diverting into foreign channels, the treasures which ought to be expended in the improvement of the country from which they are obtained.—Hurkaru, May 19.

THE GREAT BELL OF NINGPO.—The *Great Bell*, from *Ningpo*, has been landed from the *Muriam*, transport, and is deposited in the Ordnance Yard, near Kidderpore Bridge, where it can be inspected, by the curious. It is well worth growing to see, being of a gigantic size, remarkably well cast; on the outside it has several inscriptions in Chinese and ornamented with various figures. We hope some of our *learned* folks will decypher the writing and explain the meaning of the allegory on the outside. This great Bell is accompanied with three smaller ones. The whole were taken from a "Chinese Temple," very bad taste in our humble opinion, as such spoil will only exasperate the inhabitants. We recollect when the "Isemsudon Bell at the Duggon Pagoda" at Rangoon was taken away, the country round was in such a ferment that all supplies to the army under Sir A. Campbell were nearly stopt, which caused the "sounding brass" to be restored, which immediately made all quiet, and provisions again poured in.—Ibid, May 20.

FANCY BALL AT BARRACKPORE.—Barrackpore has not for a long time presented such a gay and animated scene as was exhibited on Monday night at the house, called the Commander-in-chief's, which Lord Ellenborough had kindly placed at the disposal of the officers for festive purposes. A Fancy Ball, upon as splendid a scale as circumstances allowed, was given by the station, in celebration of the relief of Jullalabad, and it is no hyperbole to say that the manner of the entertainment was in every way worthy of the object. The two large lower rooms of the house were brilliantly illuminated with chandeliers, &c., the walls covered with floral wreaths, festoons and columns, and the various doors surmounted by the colors of the different regiments intertwined with leaves and flowers. In the side rooms were two military bands which played alternately, quadrilles, waltzes, and galloppades, and in the *Western veranda*, corps of artistes from David Wilson's magnificent establishment supplied the guests with a *liberal and interesting* variety of fluids from sherry and water to *pouche a la romaine*, from 'humble port to imperial tokay;' winding up with a sumptuous and well ordered supper. There could not have been less than 200 persons present, full one-half of whom were in fancy dresses, and we have no hesitation in saying that we have never, in an Indian ball room, seen such a display of beauty, youth, good taste, elegance and *cheerfulness on any single occasion*. Dancing commenced at about half past nine and was kept up with *little intermission until 6 o'clock in the morning*, when all had returned with the exception of *some* forty or fifty indomitable spirits, who sat down to a second supper (save the mark!) and when our reporter came away they were 'left eating.' The following list embraces as many of the characters in fancy costumes as we can recollect:

Mrs. Bolton	*An Athenian lady*, afterwards changed to a *Chinese lady*; both costumes exceedingly good.
Major M. White, 66th,	*Don Felix.*
Lieut. Faddy,	*A French Courier*, (well dressed and well sustained.)
Cap. Ralph Smith,	*Rochester.*
The Misses Strong,	*Spanish ladies.*
Major Jervis,	*A Native gentleman of Lucknow.

Lieut. Goad (1st N. I.)..... *A Danish nobleman of the 16th century.*
Maj. Inglis, (C. S.)..... *Happy Jack.*
Mr. A. Holmes,..... *A French peasant.*
Capt. Welchman,..... *Don Juan.*
Mrs. Boisragon,..... *A Polish lady.*
Lieut. Clarke,..... *Sir C. Grandison.*
Mr. Stocqueler,..... *Modus.*
Lieut. Burlton,..... *Tom Tug.*
Lieut. Fulton,..... *Keshen.*
Lieut. Williams,..... *A Tartar.*
Mrs. Rennie,..... *Diana Vernon.*
Miss Francis,..... *A Spanish lady.*
Mr. S. Judge,..... *An Albanian.*
Lieut. Brodie,..... *An Athenian.*
Mr Smith,..... *An Arab, &c., &c, &c., &c., —Englishman, May 18.*

THE SALE TESTIMONIAL.—As the list of the Civil Service subscribers to the Sale testimonial now begins to wear an encouraging aspect we publish it in our leading column, and we solicit on behalf of the subscribers, that some three or four civilians at the Presidency will form themselves into a Committee to carry out the praiseworthy object of their brethren.

	Rs.
R. Golding, Esq.,	10
T. W. Templer, Esq.,	10
A. Turnbull, Esq.,	10
R. Abercrombie, Esq.,	10
George Couch, Esq.,	10
R. N. Farquharson Esq.,	10
G. D. Wilkins Esq.,	10
W. H. Brodhurst Esq.,	10
L. Grey, Esq.,	10
E. Lautour, Esq.,	10
Geo. Loch, Esq.,	10
Adam Ogilvie, Esq.,	10
F. Golubdary, Esq.,	10
R. B. Garrett, Esq.,	10
C. G. Udny, Esq.,	10
T. C. Loch, Esq.,	10
C. Steer, Esq.,	10
Geo. Cockburn, Esq.,	10
W. Vansittart, Esq. C. S.,	10
Thos. Wyatt, Esq.,	10
A. T. Beck, Esq.,	10

Ibid., July 19.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES OF THE LATE DISASTERS AT CABOOL.—The following Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* was published last evening:—

SECRET DEPARTMENT,—18th May.

In the Notification dated the 14th ultimo, it was declared, that the Governor General in Council intended to institute a full enquiry into the circumstance connected with the direction and conduct of the troops at Cabool; and likewise into the conduct of all the political functionaries as soon as he should be put in possession of certain material documents—of which he had already ordered the immediate transmission to Government.

Those documents, as will appear from the annexed extract of a letter from Major General Pollock, dated the 29th ult., *being now in course of receipt, the President in Council* deems it proper to announce that they have been placed, by desire of the Governor General, together with all other documents at present forthcoming which bear upon the subject, in the hands of Mr. Cameron, the Law Commissioner, for the purpose of investigation and report, in order that formal enquiry may be instituted thereupon.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council.
G. A. BUSHBY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract of a letter from Major General Pollock to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India dated Camp Jellalabad, 24th April, 1842.

'Those despatches from Major Pottinger alluded to in your letter, dated 4th instant, were forwarded by Captain Macgregor, but like most other documents sent about that period, they must have been intercepted; they are compiled and were to have been dispatched this day. I have now the honor to enclose them (the copies) and will hereafter send the originals. I will also send all documents which I may obtain, originals or copies, connected with any Conventions or Agreements made at Cabool or elsewhere.

The Notification of Government, dated 4th instant, has been received with your letter.'

True Extract,
G. A. BUSHBY,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ibid.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—A letter from Allahabad of the 11th instant, mentions that Lord Ellenborough had begun to introduce a little gaiety at the station. A musical soirée had been given on the 10th, at which the whole community were congregated, and it was intimated that the same entertainment might be expected on every succeeding Tuesday. His Lordship's Band had not yet arrived, neither had the Body Guard. Lord Ellenborough's habits are described to us as very systematic. He is at work early in the morning and late in the evening. Our correspondent adds, that the depot recruits are in great request, as those selected prove to be a very fine body of young men.—Ibid, May 20.

IMPORTANT TO PAY MASTERS.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE QUEENS' TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th May 1842—No. 27. At a general court martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Monday the 21st day of February 1842, pay master Philip Jean, of her majesty's 21st regiment of foot was heard on the following appeal and charge:

APPEAL AND CHARGE.

Pay master Philip Jean of her majesty's 21st fusiliers, is permitted to appeal to a general court martial, from the award of a regimental court martial, held at Dinapore, on the 30th of April 1841, and continued by adjournments till the 14th of December 1841, "to enquire into, and report upon such claims and complaints as private Francis H. Moran, late pay master serjeant, 21st fusiliers, may have to bring against pay master Jean," the said regimental court martial having awarded several claims, making a total of rupees seven hundred and fortynine and fourteen As. Rs. 749 14, to be paid by pay master Jean to the said Francis H. Moran.

Pay master Philip Jean is charged with making a vexatious and groundless appeal from the said regimental court martial.

EXTRACT OPINION OF THE REGIMENTAL COURT MARTIAL.

With respect to the claim for Twelve Rupees Eight Annas, rs 12 8, the court are of opinion, that complainant did give some stationary to mr. Jean, and as mr. Jean had admitted the sum of Two Rupees Eight Annas, rs 2 8, in the absence of more conclusive evidence; the court cannot award complainant more than that sum.

The court are of opinion, with respect to the remuneration for losses for Two Hundred and Thirty Rupees, rs 230, claimed by private Moran, that any money complainant lost by robbery, during the time he performed the duties of cashier, which has been clearly shewn, were performed by him, the court consider, that complainant is entitled to the first sum, viz., nineteen pounds sterling, £19, vide 3d statement, which pay master Jean has admitted, was reported to him by private Moran; more particularly, as it appears he still continued to perform the duties of cashier.

With respect to the second sum lost by robbery, viz. four pounds, £4, the court consider, that complainant should have reported the circumstance to mr. Jean, at the time to took place, consequently they do not admit it.

The court are of opinion, with respect to the Sixty Rupees Eight Annas, rs. 60 8, claimed by complainant, which he states to have been inadvertently commited to his own prejudice, the court, after having most minutely and carefully examined and compared the account, marked B. 1, with the books furnished by paymaster Jean, which have been found to be correct with every item shewn in those books together with the two sums debited the pay master, in said account, as having been paid by him, complainant, on account of mr. Jean's wine bill agreeing with the wine book for that period, which the court has examined, it being the only document the court were able to procure, in which mr. Jean's name appears; the court cannot therefore come to any other conclusion, than that the document, above alluded to, is correct, and are of opinion that he, private Moran, did make an error to his own prejudice in the month of February 1836, to the amount of five Pounds, £5, which the court consider him entitled to.

The court, however, beg to remark, that the sum of four pounds ten shillings and five pence, £4 10 5, paid serjeant Castelloe, by complainant, on account of captain Booth, in February 1836, does not appear in the books of the pay master.

With respect to the claim for four hundred and forty rupees, rs. 440, being twenty rupees a month, from 27th April 1839 to 13th February 1841, as his writer, the court are of opinion that as it has been clearly shewn, complainant did perform the duties of writer to pay master Jean, during the time specified, (with the exception of the period from 26th August to 7th October 1840, during which the regiment was on the passage from Calcutta to this station) they consider the sum of Twenty Rupees a month, a fair allowance out of the seventy eight rupees ten annas eight pie, rs. 78 10 8, granted to pay masters for writers, stationery, and other contingencies. The court are led to this conclusion, from their knowledge, that the pay serjeants obtain the sum of fourteen rupees eight annas per month, for their duties as such, which, they consider, are less arduous than those of pay master's clerk,—the amount, therefore, which the court consider the complainant entitled to on this head, amounts to Four Hundred and Four Rupees, rs. 404.

The court are of opinion, with respect to the claim for One Hundred and eighty-seven Rupees, rs. 187, "amount unlawfully seized by pay master Jean, in the hands of "lieutenant Scott, her majesty's 31st regiment," (as stated by complainant) from the evidence before it, respecting the bill for two hundred rupees, rs. 200, as well as from mr. Jean having, in his statement, qualified the positive manner in which he had asserted that he did not sign it, and in the absence of the bill itself together with mr. Jean having produced no receipt for the two hundred rupees, from complainant, the court can come to no other conclusion, than that the bill for two hundred rupees was signed by mr. Jean; they therefore consider, that he should not have compelled complainant to give the order on lieutenant Scott, of her majesty's 31st regiment, for the One Hundred and Eighty-seven Rupees, re. 187, and that he, the complainant, is entitled to that sum, as mr. Jean should have adopted other measures to recover whatever might have been due by him.

With respect to the Six Rupees Six Annas, rs. 6 6, the court are of opinion, that mr. Jean ought not to have taken that sum from major Sutherland, without the sanction of complainant, they therefore consider him entitled to it.

With respect to the account current, marked B. 6, between paymaster Jean and complainant, which he mr. Jean, has submitted, the court consider, that the only items which ought to be debited private Moran, are the following, viz.

January 14th 1839,..... rs.	50
February 21st 1840.....	10
And the last sum paid to private Moran's mother-in-law,.....	30
Total rupees	90

The court therefore, after deducting the sum of ninety rupees, rs 90, from the sums which they have already considered complainant entitled to viz.

Stationery,..... rs.	2	8
Robbery,.....	190	0
Error,.....	50	0
Writer,.....	404	0
Bill, lieutenant Scott,.....	187	0
Pay,.....	6	6
Total rupees	839	6
Deduct, Vide Page 132..... Rupees	90	0
Balance Rs.	749	6

FINDING OF THE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

The court are of opinion, that he private Francis Moran, (No. 917) 21st fusiliers, is entitled to the sum of Seven Hundred and Forty-nine Rupees six Annas, Rs. 749, 6.

With regard to the claim for twelve rupees eight annas, Rs. 12-8, for stationery, of which sum, regimental court martial have awarded two rupees eight annas, rs. 2 8, the court are of opinion, that private Francis H. Moran, late paymaster serjeant her majesty's 21st fusiliers, is entitled to receive from pay master Philip Jean, of the same corps, the sum of two rupees 8 annas, rs. 2-8.

With respect to the claim for rupees two hundred and thirty, rs. 230, being remuneration for losses incurred by private, then pay master serjeant Moran, during the time he, private Moran, had to perform the duties of cashier to pay master Jean, and of which claim the regimental court martial have awarded the sum of one hundred and ninety rupees, rs. 190, the court are of opinion, that he, private Francis H. Moran, late pay master serjeant, her majesty's 21st fusiliers, is entitled to receive the sum of one hundred and ninety rupees, rs. 190, from pay master Philip Jean, of the same corps.

As regards the claim for sixty rupees and eight annas, rs. 60-8, being amount of errors inadvertently committed by private Francis H. Moran, late pay master serjeant, her majesty's 21st fusiliers, to his own prejudice, and of which claim the regimental court martial have awarded the sum of fifty rupees. rs. 50, the court are of opinion, that private Francis H. Moran, late pay master serjeant, her majesty's 21st fusiliers, is entitled to receive from pay master Phillip Jean, of the same corps, the sum of fifty rupees, rs. 50.

With regard to the claim for four hundred and forty rupees, rs. 440, which private Francis H. Moran' late pay master serjeant, her majesty's 21st fusilier claim as written from pay master Phillip Jean, being at the rate of twenty rupees, rs. 20 per mensem, from 7th of April 1839 to the 13th of Feb. 1842, and of which claim the regimental court martial have awarded the sum of four rupees, rs. 404, the court are of opinion, that private Francis H. Moran, late pay master serjeant, her majesty's 21st fusiliers, is entitled to receive from pay-master Phillip Jean, of the same corps, the sum of four hundred and four rupees, rs. 404.

With respect to the claim for one hundred and eighty-seven rupees, rs. 187, amount unlawfully seized by pay master Phillip Jean, in the hands of lieutenant Scott, her majesty's 31st regiment of foot, and which sum of one hundred and eighty-seven rupees, rs. 187, has been awarded by the regimental court martial, the court are of opinion, that he, private Francis H. Moran, late pay master serjeant, her majesty's 21st fusiliers, is entitled to receive from pay master Phillip Jean, of the same corps, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven rupees, rs. 187.

As regards the claim of six annas, rs. 6-6, unlawfully seized, being balance of private Francis H. Moran's regimental pay, and which amount of six rupees and six annas has been awarded by the regimental court martial, the court are opinion that private Francis H. Moran, late pay master serjeant, her majesty's 21st fusiliers, is entitled to receive from pay master Phillip Jean, of the same corps, the sum of six rupees six annas, rs. 6 6.

The court are further of opinion, that the only sums which ought to be debited private Fracis H. Moran, agreeably to account current of pay master Phillip Jean with the said private Francis H. Moran, are the following:

January 14th 1839,..... rs.	50	0
February 21st, 1840.....	10	0
And the last item in that account, namely, viz. paid to private Moran's mother-in-law.....	30	0
Total Rupees	90	0

The Court therefore, after deducting the sum of ninety rupees, rs. 90, from the several sums to which they consider private Francis H. Moran, late pay master serjeant her majesty's 21st Fusiliers, to be entitled, viz.

Stationery,..... rs.	2	8
Money lost by robbery,.....	190	0
Error to private Moran's prejudice,.....	50	0
Compensation as writer,.....	404	0
For money unlawfully seized, inhands of lieutenant Scott, her majesty's 31st foot	187	0
Amount of pay unlawfully seized,.....	6	6
Total rupees	839	14
Deduct, amount to private Francis H. Moran's debit, in pay master Jean's account current,.....	90	0
Balance rupees	742	14

The court are of opinion, that private Francis H. Moran, late pay master sergeant, her majesty's 21st fusiliers, is entitled to receive from pay master Philip Jean, of the same corps, the sum of seven hundred and forty-nine rupees and fourteen annas, rs. 749 14.

The court are also of opinion, that pay master Philip Jean, of her majesty's 21st fusiliers, is guilty of having made a vaxatious and groundless appeal from the decision of the regimental court martial.

Sentence.—The court do therefore sentence pay master Philip Jean, of her majesty's 21st fusiliers, to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as his excellency the commander in chief may be pleased to direct.

I approve and confirm the awards, with certain specified exceptions; but I do not concur in the opinion and sentence pronounced upon the appeal, and do not confirm the latter.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

30th April, 1842.

Remarks by his excellency the commander in-chief in India.

The commander in chief has now been, for several months, drawn away at very unseasonable times, from other duties, by these disputes between the pay master of the 21st fusiliers and his clerk, which have been left unadjusted, most unaccountably, for 2, even 6 years.

The general court martial, has affirmed the decision of the regimental court martial, which sat from 30th April, 1841 to the 14th December following; but his excellency cannot think, that all the awards are justly grounded upon the evidence, and in such instance, he will record his opinion.

1. Claim for 12 rs. 8 as., reduced by the court to 2 rs. 8 as., in which award the commander in chief concurs.

2. Claim for 230 rupees, for losses incurred. This sum was reduced by the court to 190 rupees, and most properly, because the pay master serjeant never made any report of the loss of £4 or 40 rupees, which he subsequently claimed.

Without animadverting upon the practice of this regiment, by which the pay master serjeant was allowed to act as cashier, and to keep the money of the corps in an open room, inhabited by himself and one of the drummers, without any guard or security, his excellency is concerned to find that a supposed robbery, by which £19, was withdrawn from the regimental chest at Hobart Town, should not have been enquired into; clouded as the circumstance must be by a delay of 5 years, it becomes exceedingly doubtful to his excellency that the treasure chest was plundered to this extent.

Serjeant Moran, when asked, on what date he was robbed of the £19, cannot recollect it, nor the month, nor the year, he kept no memorandum of it. His accounts are produced, there is no record of it. He even says, "it was not necessary that I should record it "in that document, as I had made the loss god from "my own means." In another place, when pressed by the court, he states, "I make good that amount from "my private means, without shewing it in my ac- "count: it would have been useless for me to have "done so, as paymaster Jean would not have admit- "ted it, having told me, that he did not believe I had "been robbed, nor had I the least means of convincing "him of it."

The regimental and general courts martial rejected two items from the paymaster's accounts with his serjeant, because there was no satisfactory proof brought forward. In this case, the same failure is evident, and the pay master is justly entitled to an award in his favor,

The award of 190 rupees is therefore disapproved, pay master Jean having, in his excellency's opinion successfully defended his appeal.

3. Claim for 50 rupees an error in calculation. Court's award confirmed.

4. Claim for a monthly allowance, for performing the extra duties of writer to the pay master. The commander in chief concurs, under the circumstances of the case, in the award of 404 rupees, pronounced in favor of the complainant.

5. Claim for 187 rupees, unlawfully seized by pay master Jean, in the hands of lieutenant Scott. The commander-in-chief is surprized, that the words, unlawfully seized, should have been made use of. The case was this: the pay master lent his serjeant 200 rupees to discount a bill; the bill proved a forgery, and the utterer was subsequently sentenced to 7 years' transportation for the crime. The pay master, knowing that lieutenant Scott owed serjeant Moran some money, called for an order upon him, to cover in part that and other advances. Serjeant Moran gave the order for rupees 187. How can this be called an unlawful seizure?

This transaction forms the subject of three entries in various books, in Moran's own hand writing: one of which is very singular, vizt. "of which bill, I advanced to serjeant Moran the amount of rupees 200, to discount a draft," &c. But this is not all. Serjeant Moran had actually recovered, from the first endorser, 50 rupees, and paid that sum to the pay master, in part of the 200 rupees.

On this claim the commander in chief is fully of opinion, that pay master Jean has sustained his appeal, and that the award of the court is inadmissible.

6. Claim for rupees 6, 6, paid by major Sutherland, out of serjeant Moran's money, to the pay master.

The award of the court is confirmed; and upon this claim the pay master had no fair ground of appeal.

RECAPITULATION.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
1st Award	2	8	Approved	2	8
2d "	190	0	Disapproved	0	0
3rd "	50	0	Approved	50	0
4th "	404	0	Approved	404	0
5th "	187	0	Disapproved	0	0
6th "	6	6	Approved	6	6
	839	14		462	14

Out of the total sum of rupees 839 14, the General Court Martial, as well as the Regimental Court have admitted mr. Jean's claim to be credited with a certain portion, amounting in all to 99 rupees, of his account with Moran, which, deducted from the total of rupees 839 14, makes the actual award against him, rupees 749 14.

The following items were rejected by the court:

1840, February 25th, To rent Private Moran,	200
To amount remaining of money given private Moran, to hand over to the company pay serjeant.....	21
To a watch sold you in Hobart Town, £3 10,.....	35
	256

Instead of awarding a deduction of 99 rupees on the amount between the parties, the award should have been as follows, viz.

1839 Jan 14th, paid you, as per your receipt, £5,	50	allowed 50
1840 Feb 21st, To lent you, 10	10	allowed 10
" " 25th. To lent you, 200	200	allowed 200
To amount remaining of money given you, &c.,	21	disallowed.
To a Watch sold you in Hobart Town, £3 10,	35	disallowed.
To paid mrs. Turner by Mr. Gregory, £3.	30	allowed 30
Total..	346	Total..290.

1840 March 5th, by cash on account,.....	50	allowed 50
" June 8th, your order on lieutenant Scott,	187	allowed 187
Cash from maj. Sutherland, 6 6		rejected here, being allowed as awards on the appeal.
A small book and pencils, 2 8		
Balance due me,.....	100 2	allowed 53
Total....	346	Total..290

The proper award of the general court martial would then have been as follows:

Aggregate amount on the six claims..	462 14
Deduct, due to the pay master,.....	53 0
	499 14

In revising the awards upon two of the principal claims, the commander in chief deems it unnecessary to state, that he does not think, the appeal of pay master Jean should have been set down as groundless and vexatious; nor, that he should be reprimanded for protecting his just rights.

At to general censure, his excellency thinks, it will be found in several parts of this decision, and it only remains to him to order, that pay master Jean, of the 21st Fusiliers, shall make good to private Francis Moran, late pay master serjeant of that corps, the sum of four hundred and nine rupees, and fourteen annas, as above stated.

The officer commanding the 21st fusiliers will report thereon to the adjutant general her majesty's forces.

In the course of the proceedings, it appears, that the court obliged the judge advocate, notwithstanding his protest, to take the oath of a witness, when called upon to advise the court on a point of law. The commander in chief has to observe, that the opinion of a judge advocate is not of the nature of evidence, and that it is both unusual and irregular to swear to his construction of the law.

By orders of his excellency the commander in chief,
H. G. SMITH, Major General,
Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

MADRAS.

We have been somewhat concerned for our cotemporaries of the "Spectator" and "United Service Gazette," it being evident from the notice they have respectively taken of the death of Colonel Ross and the promotions consequent thereon, that they are not quite so careful as they ought to be to preserve themselves and others from mistakes. They appear to have lost sight of the promotion of Captain Lawe to his Majority, 1st Lieutenant Lawford to his captaincy, and 2d Lieutenant Ouchterlony to his first Lieutenancy, from the 25th of March last; *vide* Major H. C. Cotton permitted to retire on the pension of his rank. A little attention on their part to the correction of their army list, more particularly as they are looked upon as great military authorities, would have prevented the error into which they have both fallen, and to which they have given wide circulation. The mistake too on the part of the "Spectator" appears the more ridiculous, inasmuch as Mr. Pott at the same time reprinted from the official "Gazette" of Tuesday evening, the promotions consequent on the casualty.—Athenæum, May 19.

We are truly concerned to inform your readers that cholera is making sad havoc in the 32d Regiment N. I., now on its march from Secunderabad to Ellichpoor. Two young officers, Lieutenant and Adjutant Freese and Ensign W. T. Chamberlain, were carried off by the disease on the 7th instant. We know not whether the exigencies of the state required the movement of the corps, as nothing but absolute necessity could justify its removal from one station to another at this season of the year.—Ibid.

The "Mahomed Shah," we understand, which is still at Eunore, will land the men of the 39th Regt. whom she has on board, and proceed to Vizagapatam with the details of the 37th, and thence to Calcutta.—Ibid.

It would appear from information received by the last Overland, that the long doubtful point of the Governorship of Madras is at length settled. The appointment of the Marquis of Tweeddale, as Lord Elphinstone's successor, though mentioned only as a rumour in the English papers, is spoken of very confidently in private letters. Our own information speaks of the appointment as expected only, but other letters, we are informed, are still more positive and state that the appointment of the noble Marquis has actually taken place.—Spectator, May 21.

It will be remembered that on the departure of our late respected Chief Justice Sir Robert Comyn, an address which accidental circumstances prevented from being delivered personally, as forwarded to him in England, We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following reply, just received by the Overland; it sufficiently demonstrates the kindly feeling prevailing between Sir Robert and the Advocates, Officers and Solicitors of the Supreme Court, over which he for so many years honorably presided.

TO THE ADVOCATES, OFFICERS AND SOLICITORS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Madras.

GENTLEMEN.—Accept my warmest thanks for the address with which you have favoured me, and for the kind and handsome terms in which it is couched.

Though I felt unconscious of ever having neglected my duties, yet the success of my endeavours was matter to be judged of by the public, and particularly by yourselves, who were more intimately connected with my Judicial labors—it is indeed gratifying to me to find that those labors have been so favorably remembered, and I shall ever treasure your address as the most pleasing memorial of my long residence among you.

With every wish for your happiness and prosperity, believe me to remain,

Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble Servant,
University Club, London, } ROBT. COMYN.
March 23, 1842. }

It is gratifying to observe that the subscriptions for the relief of the Affghan sufferers now amounts to the sum of Rupees 40,627.—Ibid.

The *Mahomed Shah* transport from China, after ineffectually attempting to work her way into the Roads yesterday, was obliged to come to anchor, a little windward of her former place it is true, but still seven or eight miles northward of this Port. It is now nearly a fortnight since this vessel was first seen off Pulicat, and she has we believe the reputation of being a dull sailor, so that the attempt to gain the Roads is almost fruitless. The situation of those on board must be very anxious and annoying. Again we ask, why has the Port of Madras no steamer to be made available on this or many other marine emergencies?—Ibid.

MADRAS 70TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Fourth Day's Drawing, Monday, the 16th May 1842.

No. 4145 Prize of 10,000 C. Rupees.
Nos. 2246 and 3723 Prizes of 5,000 C. Rs. each.
No. 3775 Prize of 1,000 C. Rupees.
No. 3308 Prize of 400 C. Rupees.
Nos. 3305 and 3373 Prizes of 259 C. Rupees each.
Prizes of 180 C. Rupees each.

10	57	81	183	103	141	146	151	200
220	240	278	300	367	372	437	456	478
494	488	513	554	556	576	627	659	679
692	739	786	818	848	854	885	914	959
983	991	1002	1105	1108	1128	1140	1160	1238
1240	1241	1296	1355	1358	1375	1397	1443	1524
1533	1590	1631	1643	1701	1702	1724	1758	1789
1791	1793	1799	1804	1940	1949	2040	2072	2084
2124	2168	2185	2228	2255	2283	2285	2377	2384
2397	2404	2546	2548	2553	2607	2635	2638	2697
2710	2897	2926	2945	2946	2951	2953	2982	3040
3057	3066	3090	3096	3137	3155	3198	3347	3356
3366	3382	3421	3475	3480	3506	3605	3622	3931
3648	3670	3689	3714	3716	3777	3792	3807	3830
3861	3882	3923	3927	8931	3971	3983	4030	4039
4078	4079	4080	4107	4168	4277	4286	4377	4398
4442	4461	4587	4610	4611	4651	4670	4693	4694
4707	4718	4727	4764	4852	4873	4897	4982.	

Spirit of the Indian Press.

RELEASE OF THE BRITISH PRISONERS.—The very cheering news which we published yesterday (and in an extra the day before) of the arrival at Jellalabad of Captain Mackenzie, one of the prisoners, from Teezeen, with overtures from Akbar Khan concerning their restoration, will we trust and think be soon followed up by the still more gladdening intelligence of their actual release and safety. If, indeed, the fellow should persist in his demands for his Father's being set free, or for immunity to himself, then we could not entertain any hopes of the Lughman captives being liberated; for we hold it to be politically impossible that such terms could be conceded even for such an object as the liberation of our imprisoned countrymen and women. It would be, in fact, proclaiming ourselves defeated by the very events of war, if the Dost were to be exchanged for the British prisoners; for he is not, politically speaking, in the situation of those mere prisoners of war, who, among civilized nations are set free on the return of peace, or perhaps earlier by exchange; and, therefore, if we were to be enforced to restore him, because some of our own people fell into the enemy's hands, the position of the British Government would be altogether lowered, and a new principle would be let in which might practically much embarrass us upon future occasions where state prisoners are concerned. Some partisan or relative or Bajee Rao's, for instance, or Hadjee Khan Kakur's, o Trimbukjee's (if he be still alive) might contrive to seize the persons of some of our officers and carry them off to fastnesses, and then threaten us with their death or slavery, unless, in return for them, we set the imprisoned Chief or Prince at liberty,—but such propositions can never be acceded to. As to our having any terms with Akhbar Khan himself, involving indemnity to him for his past misdeeds, that is equally out of the question, unless he could show his hands clear of the Envoy's blood, and completely free himself from every suspicion of treachery towards the force which has been massacred, and we believe it to be as impossible for him to comply with those preliminary conditions, as to wash his skin to the beautiful color of a fair English maiden's. If he will *not*, then, accept ransom for the prisoners in money (and we apprehend there will be no stint of that) but will insist on political concessions, they cannot be released by the now opened negociation. But it is our present opinion that he will make what merit he still can, by the yielding them up under such terms as we can offer, and even if he should not, we cannot help thinking that means may be employed by which the object might be compassed without his consent at all.—In regard to the death of General Elphinstone, *it is well*. Had he returned, and lived, his must have been the wretched existence of a man whose professional reputations was wholly blighted, and whose incapacity served to bring the heaviest evils on his country's cause,—and surely all who would continue to have a regard for him, as a relative, must greatly prefer his dying to his *suffering* such an existence. The military enquiry to which it had been determined, and officially announced, that his conduct was to be subjected, must have ended in a judgement altogether fatal to his public character and his professional merit; and even as it is, his memory must be preserved, in the history of those events, as that of one who was mainly instrumental in bringing down upon his country the most woful bloody reverse that (all things considered) it had ever experienced since it held dominion in Asia. The mere circumstance of his having died cannot, in a case like his, be held to silence the tongue of comment on his public conduct, for the maxim which forbids any ill to be spoken of the dead extends not its protection to the public characters of public men—a proposition so universally admitted, and acted on, that it would be an absolute waste of time to demonstrate its truth and its necessity, by argument. His death will free the Government from a stern course of duty which it would have been painful to it to have pursued; and as we do not apprehend that it will in any degree tend to diminish the amount of information which has still to be collected, of the political and military transactions of the two *black months* in Cabool, we have no regret to express about it on the score of *any* loss that it is likely to occasion to the public interests. The *m n* rests in peace but it is impossible for even charity to consign his public memory to oblivion.*—As to the late Envoy, the period seems now to be approaching when full disclosures will be made concerning his transactions with Akbar Khan; for in endeavouring to make terms for himself, this latter will be glad to prove as much recognition as he can of his own and his family's claims, or wishes, for a return to power; and will probably produce all the proofs he possesses of every negociation which contained any point that involved such recognition, or evinced a disposition on the Envoy's part to listen to such terms. Thus will come in that portion of the secret treaty between them, in which was included the placing of Ghuznee at Akbar Khan's disposal, and of which we have the fact, though not the motive, in Colonel Palmer's despatch; and it will also be ascertained what heaps of treasure were lavished on Akbar Khan, with whatever view, during the few days that these negociations went on. We have no reason to suppose that the information which the most extended enquiry will disclosed will disprove the correctness of the estimate which we have already pronounced, but the enquiry will be one of the greatest possible importance.—*English man, May 20.*

European Intelligence.

HORRID MURDER.

OF THREE CHILDREN, AND SUICIDE OF THE FATHER.

On Sunday morning last, one of the most appalling and tragical events that has taken place in the City within our memory, occurred. The principal actor was a man named George Lucas, and the scene of the frightful act was at the house, No. 3, Zion-gardens, Aldermanbury. It appears that Lucas, who was 38 years of age, occupied the house, and let out all parts of it but the kitchen and attics; and his family consisted of his wife and three children; namely George, a fine boy aged ten years; Ann, aged 7; and Alfred, aged four; and Ann Hammond, the niece of Mr. Lucas, aged eighteen. Lucas, who is described as a steady, sober, and well-conducted man, had been employed for many years as warehouseman in different situations in the City, but owing to the slackness of trade has been out of employ for the last six months. On Sunday Lucas got up and went down stairs, leaving his wife in bed, and in a few minutes after was followed by Ann Hammond, who also left the two younger children asleep; and at 8 o'clock Mrs. Lucas came down stairs. At this time Lucas was employed in cleaning his boots, and those of his children, and up to 9 o'clock, nothing particular was observable in his manner. He shaved himself in the kitchen and when he had done, Mrs. Lucas asked him if she should put up his razors for him? He replied that he would put them up himself; and, having wiped the one he was using, he went to the drawer for the purpose, as Mrs. Lucas supposed, of putting them up; but, as it afterwards appeared, he did not do so.

It was his custom, to bring his children down stairs to be dressed preparatory to taking them to church. He proceeded to the attic, and, as it appeared, his first victim was the little girl Ann, whom he wrapped up in a shawl, and carried from the further bed room to that in which himself and his wife had slept, and placing her on the front of the bed cut her throat from ear to ear. He next carried the little boy Alfred to the same place, and placing him on the bed, also cut his throat in the same manner. The eldest son was his last victim, and there is no doubt from the fact of his having one stocking and garter on, that the poor little fellow was in the act of dressing when his wretched father summoned him to destruction. It would seem here, from the carpet in the passage leading from the room in which he had slept, to that of the third room where he was murdered, being rolled up in many places, that the poor little fellow had struggled very hard, and his cries were so loud as to be heard in the next house. However, on getting him inside the door, his wretched father cut his throat, and then his own, as both fell quite close together, the boy on his left side, and the murderer on his right; both heads were not more than six inches apart. Mrs. Lucas, thinking that her husband was upstairs much longer than was necessary, sent her niece to see what was detaining him, and the girl, on going along the passage, saw the younger boy on the side of her aunt's bed, with his throat cut as has been before described. The fury of the unhappy man had accomplished its object in so determined a manner that death in each case must have been instantaneous. The scene that presented itself in the third room baffles description. The razor with which the murderer effected his purpose was held firmly in his right hand, with its point resting on the right cheek of the poor boy.

THE INQUEST.

On Monday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, touching the deaths of George Lucas, residing at No. 4, Sion College Gardens, and of his children George, Anne, and Alfred. After the jury had proceeded (reporters were not permitted) to view the bodies. Anne Harman stated that she had been a servant to Mr. George Lucas, and was also his niece. On Sunday morning her aunt (Mrs. Lucas) requested her to go up stairs and see what her master was about, as he had merely gone up stairs to fetch the children down stairs to be washed, and had been gone some minutes.

* In regard to Colonel Shelton, *his conduct must be investigated*, if all we have heard be known to the Government

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She did so, and went to the door of one of the rooms, found it not quite close, but obstructed against opening any further by something inside. Put her head in as far as she could, and saw the eldest boy, George lying on the floor in a pool of blood. A juryman: Who was it in a white dress that called out 'murder.'. Witness did not know. Juryman: What coloured dress did your aunt wear that morning? Witness said a dark one, and was allowed to proceed. She did not go into the next room, as that was the room where the boy George, *whom she had already seen dead, was in the habit of sleeping. She went into the third room, and saw the other two children, Anne and Alfred, murdered, on the bed.* She then screamed out, and ran down stairs. Some of the lodgers then went up, and she followed them, and in the further room saw her uncle lying very near his son George, the razor in his right hand, and the tip of the blade touching the child's face. There was a great quantity of blood about, them. The first thing done was to remove her aunt to the house of her sister, Mrs. Green, in Holywell Street, Westminster; and in a minute after a medical gentleman was on the spot. Mr. Lucas blacked his own boots and the children's that morning, as usual with him; he also shaved himself, as was his habit, in the kitchen. She last saw him alive while shaving, about eight o'clock Mrs. Lucas was then down stairs, and witness heard Mr. Lucas say to her 'My dear, shall I go up and fetch the children?' Her answer was 'Yes, my dear.' He then stared very hardly and oddly at Mrs. Lucas and the latter asked him if he wanted anything. He answered 'Yes, to put my razors away.' Mrs Lucas rejoined, 'Shall I put them away, my dear?' and he answered 'No, thank you, my dear.' Witness did not see him put his razors in the bureau, as was his custom, that morning. Her uncle had been very unhappy and low spirited since leaving his situation at Mr. Bassett's, in Wood Street. He had since taken a situation in a floorcloth manufactory in Kennington, but had resigned it because he feared he should not make himself master of the business. There was no actual want at home, and he was always on good terms with his wife, and doatingly fond of his children. Had not heard him say anything; but her aunt had told her that he was much concerned about the children coming to want. He was very sober and industrious, and attended some place of worship regularly with the children. She had never seen any peculiarity about him previous to his discharge from Mr. Bassett's. City policeman 15 stated, that on Sunday morning he was urged by some gentlemen to go and see what was the matter at Mr. Lucas's house. On his road thither he heard from another gentleman some account of what had happened, and being admitted into the house, he directly proceeded up stairs. Arrived on the top story, he found the door of the bed room at the end of the passage in the state Ann Harman had described. He thrust his head in, and saw the child George, lying close to the door, on its left side, and Mr. Lucas lying near it, on his right side, the razor in his right hand, and pointed towards the child's cheek. He squeezed himself in, and found that both child and father were quite dead, though still warm. He then left that room, and went to the one in which Mr. Lucas and his wife slept, at the other end of the passage. The two younger children were lying on the bed, with their throats cut, and quite dead. The doctor came in almost instantly afterwards. Maria Stephens lived with her husband, next door to Mr. Lucas. About half past 8 on Sunday morning, while getting up, she heard a noise through the wall in Mr. Lucas's house, which somewhat startled her. Shortly after she heard, she supposed, the elder boy exclaim in a tone of entreaty, 'Oh, father, father! don't.' She then awoke Mr. Stephens and after a pause of three minutes they heard the same cry again, with apparently a sound as of persons rushing, and then a dreadful fall. Mr. Lucas had spent a few hours with Mr. Stephens a few evenings before, and was then uncommonly dejected, which he attributed to his indifferent circumstances, and the pain it gave him that his wife should be compelled to work so hard. Mr. James Green, a messenger in Somerset House, stated that he was brother-in law to Mr. Lucas. Knew of his leaving Mr. Bassett's, for on that occasion he came to him at Somerset House, and put on such a woeful face that he (Mr. Green) began to banter him with doggrel poetry. He bit his lips, and said, 'Mr. Bassett had discharged him.' Witness asked him what he had done, and he replied, 'Nothing that I know of. I had been out for a few minutes, and when I returned, my money was left for me, with word that my services were no longer required.' Mr. Bassett, said, had nevertheless promised him a good character. He had never, however, recovered his spirits since his leaving Mr. Bassett, though they were very good before. Indeed, witness had never seen him smile again, the apprehension constantly preying upon his mind that his children would come to want. The rest of this evidence was merely a confirmation of Anne Harmer's evidence respecting the steadiness, sobriety, and domestic habits of Mr. Lucas, with one curious exception, that he had invited Mr Flaxman, an undertaker, to tea with him on the afternoon of the day when he destroyed himself and his children.—Mr. Charles Bassett (having been sent for by the Coroner) stated that Mr. Lucas had been discharged from their establishment, not through any incompetency or fault, but simply in consequence of new arrangements in the establishment. He was certainly dismissed suddenly, but it did not at the time seem to affect him; indeed he had himself been demanding 50*l* a year as an addition to his salary. When discharged, he (Mr. Bassett) had promised to give him a good character and promote his interest in any way he could and he done so by strongly urging his uncle at Worthing to take him into partnership. Morris Nathan stated that he went to lodge at Lucas's house on Saturday night, and deposed to a succession of strange acts during an hour and a half, all of which seemed to have been suggested to his distempered imagination by the idea that his new lodger would be taking a warehouse and might make him his warehouseman. Even after he had tea-ed witness with seven or eight visits in his room, he continued walking up and down before the door for another hour and a half, until Mrs. Lucas enticed him away. The next morning he was struck by hearing a heavy groan, but concluded that it was a neighbouring lodger groaning in his sleep. Presently however, a child exclaimed 'Oh, wicked father;' then a splashing as of water on the floor, and then a crash. He went up stairs with another lodger, Mr. Pearce, and the policeman was there at the same time, who had correctly detailed the sad spectacle before them. Edward Allson Linnecar, surgeon, of 56, Aldermanbury, stated that when he arrived the father and the children were quite dead. In the father and eldest child the carotid artery was completely divided, but not in the two younger children. James Spencer (who requested to be examined as having some knowledge of Mr. Lucas) stated, that he knew him while at Mr. Bassett's. On Friday last, about four o'clock, he met Mr. Lucas in the Strand, and they repaired to the Plough, in Beaufort buildings, to get a pint of ale. He there gave a melancholy account of his circumstances; he said that he owed 150*l* for furniture to fit up his house as a lodging house; that he had only a fortnight more to pay it in, and, as his speculation had not succeeded, had no means of realising money to meet his engagements. Witness advised him to call a meeting of his creditors, and offer them what he had, and they would probably allow him a percentage; and, if they would not, by going to Whitecross street Prison he would obtain, after taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, 20*l* from his estate to begin again with. He exclaimed 'Good God, will they? You are the best friend I ever had in my life;' and then proceeded in such an excited and incoherent strain as satisfied witness that he must be deranged. Mr. Stephens (the next door neighbour) spoke to the agitated state of Lucas's mind for some time past. He would cry like a child, exclaiming that the world had turned against him, and that he could not stand up against it, but must sink under it, and no hopes Mr. Stephens held out to him of assistance could remove his despondency. The Coroner briefly summed up very feelingly, remarking that it was the most distressing case he could recollect in the history of inquests. No doubt, however, could exist, that in a fit of temporary insanity, arising from anxiety for his family, the unfortunate man had destroyed himself and his offspring; and the jury almost instantly returned a verdict to that effect.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

An extraordinary circumstance, as showing that the wretched man must have premeditated the awful catastrophe of which he was the instrument, was related by one of the gentlemen resident in the house, who had used some endeavours to obtain him a situation. On meeting Lucas on Sturday evening, and replying to his inquiry that he had not yet succeeded in hearing of anything for him, Lucas rejoined. 'O, well, no matter; my mind is made up then.' Mr. M'Lellan, the parish collector, states that he has been quite persuaded, for some time past, that the *mind of Lucas was affected; that on a late occasion he (Lucas) called upon him and requested to be introduced to some party to take the house in Sionsquare* off his hands, and that having done so, in the course of a few days Lucas objected altogether to let it, and said it was his determination to occupy the house himself. Many other instances of most extraordinary conduct on the part of the deceased are mentioned by the neighbours, and there appears to be little doubt that his intellect must have been impaired for some time past. Mr Lucas is said to have been a most kind husband and indulgent father. Sion College gardens, in which the house of the ill-fated family is situated, consists of a small square. The houses are all large and well built, of substantial and respectable appearance; and that occupied by the deceased is one of the largest among them, having a frontage of 13 windows. It was well furnished throughout, and two portions of it are let to lodgers. It appears that his anxious manner and melancholy air had excited the notice of some of his friends, who had done all in their power to arouse him, little anticipating, however, that he contemplated the dreadful deeds of which he has been guilty. He was a steady sober man, and judging from his general character and deportment very unlikely to commit any act of violence—still less to be the murderer of the very children whose happiness caused him so much anxiety. The dreadful occurrence has produced the most painful censation in the neighbourhood. The age of the wretched man was 38. He was noted as being extremely fond of his children, and when playing in the street, if they saw him approach they used to catch hold of his coat and knees. The poor little creatures had been for some time in the country, and were particularly healthy in their looks.—Bell's New Weekly Messenger. March 20.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK FINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PARING.

From motives of delicacy towards Miss Bellew I did not call that day at the Rooneys. For many months such an omission on my part had never occurred. Accordingly, when O'Grady returned at night to the Castle, he laughingly told me that the house was in half mourning. Paul sat moodily over his wine, scarce lifting his head, and looking what he himself called, non-suited. Mrs. Paul, whose grief was always in the active mood, sobbed, hiccupped, gulped, and waved her arms as if she had lost a near relative. Miss Bellew did not appear at all, and Phil discovered that she had written home that morning, requesting her father to send for her without loss of time. "The affair, as you see," continued O'Grady, "has turned out ill for all parties. Dudley has lost his post, you your mistress, and I my money: a pretty good illustration how much mischief a mere fool can at any moment make in society."

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when I mounted my horse to ride over to Stephen's Green. As I passed slowly along Dame-street my attention was called to a large placard which, in front of a house opposite the lower Castle gate, had attracted a considerable crowd around it. I was spared the necessity of stopping to read by the hoarse shout of a ragged ruffian who elbowed his way through the mob, carrying on one arm a mass of printed handbills, the other hand he held beside his mouth to aid the energy of his declamation. "Here's the full and true account," cried he, "of the bloody and melancholy duel that tuk place yesterday morning in the Phaynix Park between Lord Dudley de Vere and Mr. Hinton, two edge-ducengs to his Grace the Lord Liftinint, wid all the particulars, for one ha'penny."

"Here's the whole correspondence between the Castle hacks, shouted a rival publisher,—the Colburn to this Bentley,—"wid a beautiful new song to an old tune:

"Bang it up, it bang up to the lady in the Green"

"Give me one, it you please," said a motherly looking woman in a gray cloak.

"No, ma'm, a penny," responded the vender. "The bloody fight for a halfpenny?"

"What!" said he; "would you have an Irish melody and the picture of an illigant female for a copper?"

"Sing us the song, Peter," called out another.

"This is too bad!" said I, passionately, as driving the spurs into my horse, I dashed through the ragged mob, upsetting and overturning all before me. Not, however, before I was recognised, and, as I cantered down the street, a shout of derision, and a hail storm of offensive epithets followed me as I went.

It was, I confess, some time before I recovered my equanimity enough to think of my visit. For myself individually, I cared little or nothing; but who could tell in what form these things might reach my friends in England? How garbled! how exaggerated! how totally perverted!—and then, too, Miss Bellew! It was evident that she was alluded to. I trembled to think that her name, polluted by the lips of such wretches as these, should be cried through the dark alleys and purlieus of the capital: a scoff and a mockery among the very outcasts of vice!

As I turned the corner of Grafton street, a showy carriage with four gray horses passed me by. I knew it was the Rooney equipage, and, although for a moment I was chagrined that the object of my visit was defeated, on second thoughts I satisfied myself, that, perhaps, it was quite as well; so I rode on to leave my card. On reaching the door, from which already some visitors were turning away, I discovered that I had forgotten my ticket-case; so I dismounted to write my name in the visiting-book; for this observance among great people, Mrs. Rooney had borrowed, to the manifest horror and dismay of many respectable citizens.

"A note for you, sir," said the butler, in his most silvery accent, as he placed a small sealed billet in my hand. I opened it hastily. It contained but two lines; "Miss Bellew requests Mr. Hinton will kindly favour her with a few moments' conversation at an early opportunity.'"

"Is Miss Bellew at home?"

"Yes, sir," said the servant, who stood waiting to precede me up stairs, and announce me.

"Mr. Hinton," said the man; and the words echoed in the empty drawing-room, as he closed the door behind me: the next moment I heard the rustle of a silk dress, and Miss Bellew came out of the boudoir and walked towards me. Contrary to her usual habit,—which was to hold out her hand to me,—she now came timidly, hesitatingly forward; her eyes downcast, and her whole air and appearance indicating, not only the traces of sorrow, but of physical suffering.

"Mr. Hinton" said she, in a voice every accent of which vibrated on my heart, "I have taken the liberty to ask a few moments' interview with you; for although it is not only probable, but almost certain, we shall not meet again, yet I wish to explain certain portions of my conduct, and, indeed, to make them the reason of a favour I have to ask at your hands."

"Permit me to interrupt you for a moment," said I. "It is evident how painful the matter you would speak of is to you: you have no need of explanation, least of all to me. By accident, I overheard that which, however high my esteem for Miss Bellew before could but elevate her in my eyes. Pass then at once I beseech you, to what you call a favour: there is no service you can seek for——"

"I thank you, replied she, in a voice scarcely articulate: "you have, indeed, spared me much in not asking me to speak, of what it is misery enough to remember; but it is not the first time my unprotected position in this house has exposed me to outrage; though assuredly it shall be the last." The tone of indignation she spoke in supplied her with energy, as she hurriedly continued: "Already, Mr. Hinton, persons have dared to build a scandal upon the frail foundation of this insolent wager.—Your name has been mixed up with it in such a way that no possible intercourse could exist between us without being construed into evidence of a falsehood: therefore, I have made up my mind, to ask you to discontinue your visits here, for the few days I may yet remain. I have already written home, the answer may arrive the day after to-morrow; and, while I feel that I but ill repay the hospitality and kindness I have received, and have met with, in closing the door to a most valued guest, I am assured, you will understand and approve my motives, and not refuse me my request."

Delighted at the prospect of being in some way engaged in a service, I had listened with a throbbing heart, up to the moment she concluded. Nothing could so completely overthrow all my hopes, as these last few words. Seeing my silence and my confusion—for I knew not what to say—she added, in a slightly tremulous voice:

"I am sorry, Mr. Hinton, that my little knowledge of the world should have led me into this indiscretion: I perceive from your manner that I have asked a sacrifice you are unwilling to make: I ought to have known that habits have their influence, as well as inclinations—and that this house, being the resort of your friends——"

"Oh, how much, how cruelly you have mistaken me! Not on this account, not for such reasons as you suppose did I hesitate in my reply; far from it; indeed, the very cause which made me a frequent visitor of this house, is that which now renders me unable to answer you." A slight flush upon her cheek and a tremulous motion of her lip, prevented my adding more. "Fear not, Miss Bellew," said I, "fear not from me; however different the feeling that would prompt it, no speech of mine shall cause you pain to listen to, however the buried thought may rack my own bosom. You shall have your request: good by."

"Nay, nay, not so," said she, as she raised her handkerchief to her eyes, and gave a soft but sickly smile; "you mustn't go without my thanking you for all your kindness. It may so chance that one day or other you will visit the wild west: if so, pray don't forget that my father, of whom you have heard me speak so much, would be but too happy to thank one, who has been so kind to his daughter; and, if that day should come," —here a slight gleam of animation shot across her features—"I beseech you not to think from what you will see of me there, that I have forgotten all your good teaching, and all your lessons about London manner, though I sadly fear that neither my dress nor deportment will testify in my favour; and so good bye." She drew her glove from her hand, as she spoke. I raised the taper fingers, respectfully, to my lips, and without venturing another look, muttered "good bye," and left the room.

As step by step I loitered on the stairs, I struggled with myself against the rising temptation to hurry back to her presence, and tell her that, although hitherto the fancied security of meeting her every day had made me a stranger to my own emotions, the hour of parting had dispelled the illusion: the thought of separation had unveiled the depths of my heart, and told me that I loved her. Was this true? It was.

CHAPTER XV.

THE LETTER FROM HOME.

Feigning illness to O'Grady as the reason of my not going to the Rooneys, I kept my quarters for several days, during which time it required all my resolution to enable me to keep my promise; and scarcely an hour of the day went over without my feeling tempted to mount my horse and try if, perchance, I could not catch even a passing look at her once more. Miss Bellew was the first woman who had ever treated me as a man: this, in itself, had a strong hold on my feelings; for after all, what flattery is there so artful as that which invests us with a character to which we feel in our hearts our pretension is doubtful? Why has college life, why has the army, such a claim upon our gratitude at our outset in the world? Is it not the acknowledgment of our manhood? and for the same reason the man who first accepts our bill, and the woman who first receives our addresses, have an unqualified right to our regard for evermore.

It is the sense of what we seem to others, that moulds and fashions us through life; and how many a character that seems graven in letters of adamant, took its type, after all, from some chance or casual circumstance, some passing remark, some hazarded expression. We begin by simulating a part, and we end by dovetailing it into our nature; thence the change which a first passion works in every young mind. The ambition to be loved, the desire to win affection, teach us those ways of pleasing, which, whether real or affected, become part and parcel of ourselves. Little know we that in the passion we believe to be the most disinterested, how much of pure egotism is mixed up; and well is it for us such is the case. The imaginary standard we set up before us; and few, if any, of our bolder enterprises in after life, have not their birth in the cradle of first love.

The accolade, that in olden days by its magic touch converted the humble squire into the spurred and belted knight, had no such charm as the first beam from a bright eye when falling upon the hidden depths of our heart, it has shown us a mine of rich thoughts, of dazzling hopes, of bright desires: this indeed is a change; and who is there, having felt it, has not walked forth a prouder and a nobler spirit?

Thoughts like these came rushing on my mind as I reflected on my passion for Louisa Bellew; and as I walked my room my heart bounded with elation, and my step grew firm in its tread; for I felt that already a new influence was beaming on me, a new light was shining upon my path in life. Musing thus, I paid but little attention to my servant who had just left a letter upon my table; my eye, at length, glanced at the address, which I perceived was in my mother's hand writing; I opened it somewhat carelessly, for somehow my dear mother's letters had gradually decreased in their interest as my anti-Irish prejudices grew weaker by time; her exclusively English notions I could no longer respond to so freely as before; and as I knew the injustice of some of her opinions, I felt proportionably disposed to mistrust the truth of many others. The letter, as usual, was crossed and recrossed; for nothing, after all, was so thorough a criterion of fashion as a penurious avoidance of postage, and in consequence scarcely a portion of the paper was uncovered by ink. The detail of balls and dinners, the "on dits" of the town, the rumoured changes in the ministry, who was to come in and who to go out, whether Lord Arthur got a regiment, or Lady Mary a son, had all become comparatively uninteresting to me. What we know and what we live in, is the world to us; and the arrival of a new bear is as much a matter of interest in the prairies of the far west, as the first night of a new ballet in the circles of Paris. In all probability, therefore, after satisfying myself that my friends were well, I should have been undutiful enough to put my mother's letter to bed in a card rack without any very immediate intention of disturbing its slumbers, when suddenly the word Rooney attracted my eye, and at once awakened my curiosity. How the name of these people should have come to my mother's aristocratic ears I could not conceive; for, although I had myself begun a letter about them, yet, no second thoughts, I deemed it better to consign it to the fire than risk a discovery, by no means necessary.

I now sat patiently down before the fire, resolved to spell over the letter from beginning to end, and suffer nothing to escape me. All her letters, like the preamble of a deed, began with a certain formula—a species of lamentation over her wretched health; the difficulty of her case which, consisting in the absence of all symptoms, had puzzled the faculty for years long—the inclemency of the weather, which by some fatality of fortune was sure to be rainy when Dr. Y——said it ought to be fine, and oppressively hot when he assured her she required a bracing element; besides, it was evident the medical men mistook her case, and what chance had she with Providence and the college of physicians against her! Then every one was unkind—nobody believed her sick, or thought her valuable life in danger, although from four o'clock in the afternoon to the same hour the next morning, she was continually before their eyes, driving in the park, visiting, dining, and even dancing, too; in fact, exerting herself in every imaginable shape and form for the sake of an ungrateful world that had nothing but hollow civilities to show her, instead of tears for her sufferings. Skimming my eye rapidly over this, I came at length to the well-known paragraph which always concluded this exordium, and which I could have repeated by heart, the purport of it being simply, a prophetic menace, of what would be the state, and what the feelings, of various persons unknown, when at her demise they discovered how unjustly, how ungenerously, how cruelly, they had once or twice complimented her upon her health and looks, during her lifetime. The undying remorse of those unfeeling wretches, among whom it was very plain my father was numbered, was expatiated upon with much force, and Christian charity; for as certain joint-stock companies contrive in their advertisements, to give an apparent stability to their firm, by quoting some well-known Coutts or Drummond as their banker; so my poor mother, by simply introducing the word "Providence," into all her worldly transactions, thought she was discharging the most rigid of Christian duties, and securing a happy retreat for her when that day should arrive, when neither rouge, nor false hair, would supply the deficiencies of youth, and death should unlock the jaw, the dentist had furnished.

After this came the column of court gossip, the last pun of the prince, and a "*mot*" of Mr. Canning. "We hope," continued she, "poor Somerset will go to Madrid as ambassador: to refuse him would be a great cruelty, as he has been ordered by his medical men to try a southerly climate—hum—ah—Lady Jane to replace Miss Barclay with the Landgravine." Very stupid all this; but come here we have it, the writing too changes as if a different spirit had dictated it. "Two o'clock. I've just returned from the Grevilles, seriously ill from the effect of the news that has reached me. Wretched boy! what have you done? What frightful career of imprudence have you entered upon?. Write to me at once; for although I shall take immediate steps for your recall, I shall be in a fever of impatience till you tell me all about it. Poor dear Lord Dudley de Vere, how I love him for the way he speaks of you; for although, evidently, your conduct to him has been something very gross, yet his language respecting you, is marked, not only by forbearance, but by kindness. Indeed, he attributes the spirit you have manifested, to the instigation of another member of the staff, whose name, with his habitual delicacy, we could not prevail upon him to disclose. His account of that wretched country is distressing indeed; the frightful state of society, the barbarism of the natives, and the frequency of bloodshed. I shall not close my eyes to-night thinking of you; though he has endeavoured to re-assure me, by telling us, that as the Castle is a strong place, and a considerable military force always there, you are in comparative safety. But my dear child, who are these frightful Rooneys, with the odious house where all this gambling and ruin goes forward? How feelingly poor Lord Dudley spoke of the trials young men are exposed to. His parents have indeed a treasure in him. Rooney appears to be a money-lender, a usurer—most probably a Jew. His wretched wife what can she be? and that designing minx, niece, daughter, or whatever this Miss Bellew—what a shocking name—may be! To think you should have fallen among such people! Lord George's debts are, they say, very considerable, all owing, as he assures me, to his unfortunate acquaintance with this Rooney, with whom he appears to have had till transactions *for some time past. If your difficulties were only on the score of money, I should think little of it;* but a quarrelsome, tuncorous spirit, a taste for low company and vulgar associates, and a tendency to drink: these, indeed, are very shocking features, and calculated to inflict much misery on your parents.

"However, let us, as far as possible endeavour to repair the mishap. I write by this post to this Mr. Rooney, requesting him to send in his account to your father, and that in future any dinners, or wine, you may have at his house, will not be paid for, as you are under age. I shall also let him know, that the obscurity of his rank in life, and the benighted state of the country he lives in, shall prove no safeguard to him from our vigilance; and as the chancellor dines with us to-morrow, I think of asking him, if he couldn't be punished some way. Transportation they tell me, has already nearly got rid of the gipsies. As for yourself, make your arrangements to return immediately; for, although your father knows nothing about it, I intend to ask Sir Henry Gordon to call on the Duke of York, and contrive an exchange for you. How I hate this secret adviser of yours—how I detest the Rooneys—how I abhor the Irish. You have only to come back with long hair, and the frightful accent, to break the heart of your affectionate, but afflicted mother.

"Your cousin Julia desires her regards—I must say, she has not shown a due respect to my feelings since the arrival of this sad intelligence, it is only this minute she has finished a caricature of you, making love to a wild Irish girl with wings: this is not only cruel towards me, but an unbecoming sarcasm towards a wretched people, to whom the visitations of Providence, should not be made matters of reproach."

Thus concluded this famous epistle, at which, notwithstanding that every line offended me deeply, I could not refrain from bursting into laughter. My opinion of Lord Dudley had certainly not been of the highest; but yet was I totally unprepared for the apparent depth of villainy his character possessed; but I knew not, then, how strong an alloy of cunning exists in every fool; and how, almost invariably, a narrow intellect, and a malevolent disposition, are associated in the same individual.

There is no prejudice more popular, nor is there any which is better worth refuting, than that which attributes to folly certain good qualities of heart, as a kind of compensation for the deficiency in those of the head. Now, although there are of course instances to the contrary, yet will the fact be found generally true, that mediocrity of mind, has its influence in producing a mischievous disposition. Unable to carry on any lengthened chain of reasoning, the man of narrow intellect looks for some immediate result, and in his anxiety to attain his object, forgetful of the value of both character and credit, he is prepared to sacrifice the whole game of life, provided he secure but the odd trick. Besides, the very insufficiency of his resources, lead him out of himself for his enjoyments and his occupations. Watching, therefore, the game of life, he gradually acquires a certain low and underhand cunning, which, being mistaken by himself for ability, he omits no occasion to display it; and hence begins the petty warfare of malice he wages against the world with all the spiteful ingenuity and malevolence of a monkey.

I could trace through all my mother's letter the dexterity with which Lord Dudley avoided committing himself respecting me, while his delicacy regarding O'Grady's name was equally conspicuous to a certain extent. He might have been excused if he bore no good will to one or other of us; but what could palliate his ingratitude to the Rooneys? what could gloss over the base return he made them, for all their hospitalities and attention? for nothing was more clear than that the light in which he represented to my mother, made them appear as low and intriguing adventurers.

This was all bad enough; but what should I say of *the threatened letter to them. In what a position* would it place *me before those* who had been uniformly kind and good-natured towards me; the very thought of this nearly drove me to distraction, and I confess it was in no dutiful mood, I crushed up the epistle in my hand, and walked my room in an agony of shame, and vexation.

MISCELLANEA.

The Goodwin Sands.—Allusion was made not long since to the many strange projects for dealing with this stream land, as if it were a reality, and erecting thereon 'light houses,' and more strange still, constructing there 'harbours of refuge.' Meantime while those projects are yet *in petto*, it may be useful to record particulars of a deed accomplished—of the 'safety beacon' erected there by Captain Bullock, under the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty, and which has now withstood the storms of two winters, and one of them of unusual severity. Captain Bullock, in a letter to Captain Beaufort, hydrographer to the Admiralty states, that in carrying on the survey of the Thames, it was found expedient, as the work proceeded seawards, and the receding landmarks grew indistinct, to erect fixed works on the different sands. The first of them was nothing more than an iron bar driven into the sand, with a flag staff affixed to it. This stood but a tide or two, and was succeeded by various modifications of the same simple plan, stays being added to support the shaft; but in vain, the marks erected in this manner all yielded to the first gale of wind. It then appeared that some foundation was wanted to enable them to resist the force of the waves. To remedy this defect the bar was fixed in a broad cross of wood, from the extremities of which chains were attached to the staff, and after many trials success was attained by this means. The results of the experiments above related, joined to the knowledge of the lamentable loss of life annually taking place on the Goodwin Sands, induced the persuasion that since it was found practicable to fix a beacon on them, it was an imperative duty to erect one calculated for the preservation of life. The safety beacon now standing upon the Goodwin Sands may be thus described:—The shaft or mast, 40 feet in height, and 12 inches in diameter, is sunk into the sand, through a strong frame of oak, in the form of a cross, firmly secured by four long bars of iron, and laden with several tons of ballast, chalk, &c. The mast is also sustained by eight chain 'shrouds,' in pairs, and attached to iron piles, 17 feet long, which are driven down close into the sand, and are backed by mushroom anchors to prevent their coming home, or towards the mast. On the shaft is fitted an octagonal gallery capable of holding 30 or 40 people and never less than 16 feet above high water mark; beneath the gallery there is temporary safety for 20 persons more. The mast is also fitted with a light topmast, on which a blue flag (always at hand) can be hoisted when aid is required from the shore, but which is kept struck down, to give the whole the appearance of a wreck, thus answering the double purpose of a beacon of warning and a place of refuge. Directions are given in eight languages, and bread and water, with a small supply of spirits, are left upon the beacon, properly protected from the weather. To the beacon is also appended a chain ladder of easy ascent, as well as 'cleats' to the mast, and a large basket chair is kept in readiness, with ropes and blocks, to succour the exhausted.

Love.—Oh! how low and mean a heart of man! dost thou conceive so little of love as not to know that it sacrifices all—love itself—for the happiness of the thing it loves?

Reward of Genius.—Oh! long and sweet recompence of toil! Where is on earth the rapture like that which is known to genius, when at last it bursts from its hidden cavern into light and fame!

Sympathy.—Thought can meet thought, and spirit spirit, though oceans divide the forms. Death itself divides not the wise.

Eternity.—He who believes in other worlds can accustom himself to look on this as the naturalist on the revolutions of an ant-hill or of a leaf. What is the earth to Infinity—what its duration to the Eternal! Oh, how much greater is the soul of one man than the vicissitudes of the whole globe!

The Two Libertines.—The repentant out-all-night husband still stands at the door, awaiting the coming of Suzan. What can delay her? As he thinks this question, he feels something at the cuff of his right leg, *and, looking downwards, sees his large black cat, his own fire side vassal, the musical companion of his tea-kettle, the very best and glossiest of cats, rubbing his* sleek yet somewhat disordered coat, in token of glad greeting, round his master's legs. In a moment Samuel Pigeon, the offending husband, acknowledged and felt humiliated by the companionship; he blushed to find the cat made common cause with his master. Yes! they were fellow offenders—co-mates in household irregularity. The Sam thought to kick the cat, but the cat, rubbing closer, seemed to roll himself round his master's leg; and then the animal, throwing up his large green and yellow eyes—and there are times when cats' eyes are terribly human—said, as plainly as any cat could say, by mewing, "Here we are, old boy, both in for it!"

Equality.—Whither do the advocates of universal equality point for illustrations of their doctrines? Not to savage life—certainly not to Western Australia, where the people reject in practice all idea of the equality of persons or classes; for there is no race that imposes more irksome restraints upon certain classes of the community.

Rice Flowers.—Miss Jack was celebrated for the beauty and accuracy of her artificial flowers, which she made from rice paper. For a bouquet which this lady presented to the late Princess Charlotte, she received the regal present of 70*l*.

Tea in Scotland appears to have been known a *century later than in England.* Sir Walter Scott used to relate, that people were living who recollected how the Lady Pumphraston, to whom a pound of fine green tea had been set as a rare and valuable present, boiled the same, and served it up with melted butter, as condiment to a salted rump of beef; and complained that no cooking she could contrive "would make these foreign greens tender."

"I never did see such a wind and such a storm," said a man in a coffee room. "And pray, sir," inquired a would-be wit, "since you saw the wind and the storm, what might their colour be?" "The wind *blue* and the storm *rose*," was the ready rejoinder.

An Angelic Housemaid.—A lady, in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, received a letter from another lady inquiring as to the habits and capabilities of a young woman who had lived with the former as housemaid. The following were the various queries:—"Is she clean? sober? honest? study? good tempered? willing to be taught? an early riser, without being called? not inclined to gossip and idle her time? and has she any followers? Does she well understand waiting at table? and cleaning plate? Is she quick? and can she sew neatly?" Surely the fair enquirer must have been in search of a phœnix. Did so many virtues and good qualities ever exist in one poor scourer of floors since the days when National Schools were not? We understand that the answer, to the inquiries was as brief as it was expressive; it was—"Dear Madam—Polly P—is an angel of a housemaid. From the making of a bed down to the threading of a needle, you will find her all that you could wish—and even a little more."

Companions.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretentions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a good temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

Idleness.—If the intellect requires to be provided with perpetual objects, what must it be with the affection? Depend upon it, the most fatal idleness is that of the heart: and the man who feels weary of life may be sure that he does not love his fellow-creatures as he ought.—*Mirror.*

Poverty.—It is not poverty so much as pretence that harrasses a ruined man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse—the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

Scavenger Shrimps.—*The office of shrimps seems to be that analogous to some of the insects on land,* whose task it is to clear away the remains of dead animal matter after the beasts and birds of prey have been satiated. If a dead small bird or frog be placed where ants can have access to it, those insects will speedily reduce the body to a close-picked skeleton. The shrimp family, acting in hosts, as speedily remove all traces of fish or flesh from the bones of any animal exposed to their ravages. They are, in short, the principal scavengers of the ocean; and, notwithstanding their office, they are deservedly and highly prized as nutritious and delicious food.

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